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Russians Try to Sell SALT-2 to Visiting U.S. Lawmakers

By Craig R. Whitney
COW, April 22 (NYT) — The Carter administration supporters have been trying to get the nearly completed strategic arms limitation treaty to the Russians have been trying to do the same to 18 members of the U.S. Congress in Moscow.

After a congressional visit, which in Soviet Georgia April 13 ended today, has also been accompanied with a startling number

of Soviet gestures on human rights, one of the central obstacles to improving Soviet-U.S. relations in the past.

The Senate, not the House of Representatives, will be asked to ratify the arms treaty after it is completed. But the Russians have gone out of their way to tell the congressmen, led by the Democratic Majority Whip John Brademas of Indiana, how much and how deeply the Soviet Union wants the arms treaty.

"The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

have an approximate equilibrium, a parity of forces," Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the Communist party's ruling Politburo, told the delegation Thursday. "We have achieved parity of strategic forces at the cost of long and persevering effort," he said. "We have no use for, and do not seek, military superiority over the U.S.A."

"Failure to conclude the treaty would lead to a big new spurt in the nuclear arms race," he warned, and "would have a grave effect on many important issues perhaps not directly connected with disarmament."

Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko repeated the plea on Friday and Mr. Ponomarev came back to it again yesterday.

The Brademas delegation visit, part of a continuing exchange of Soviet and U.S. legislators, was scheduled last winter, not specifically for the climax of the long strategic arms negotiations.

There are signs that the Russians may realize the depth of the distrust of their intentions in Washington. Although they kept denying last week that there should be any connection between strategic issues and their own emigration policies, the following happened after the congressmen arrived April 13:

Six Jewish families from Kiev and one from Leningrad were granted exit permission after years of refusals. Leonid Slepak, son of a Jewish activist now in exile in Siberia, received a visa for his wife and infant son. And on Thursday, five Jewish prisoners convicted in the Leningrad airplane hijacking trial in December, 1970, were released 14 months before the expiration of their 10-year labor camp terms. The trial had provoked protest from Western countries because of its anti-Semitic overtones.

Vanik Encouraged

"Of course I'm encouraged," said Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, who with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., wrote the "Jackson-Vanik amendment" to the 1974 trade act. The amendment denied the Soviet Union favorable tariff and credit terms because of restrictive Soviet emigration policies that had fallen particularly heavily on Soviet Jews.

Rep. Vanik came here to tell Kremlin officials and leaders of the Moscow Jewish emigration movement that he was in favor of lifting the restrictions, under the amendment's provisions for a presidential waiver, for a two-year period. He said he thinks the House could act on the proposal by August.

"Inadequate, but a constructive step," Mr. Gromyko told Rep. Vanik Friday.

Yesterday, the dean of the Moscow activists, Prof. Alexander Lerner, told Rep. Vanik that the proposal was all right, but only if the situation keeps improving, and the jailed Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky is released. Mr. Shcharansky was tried last July and sentenced to 13 years in labor camps for treason connected with his attempts to publicize the cause of Jewish emigration.

But since then, Rep. Vanik pointed out, more than 30,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave last year, and this year the total may reach 50,000, which would be a record.

"I am also concerned about the consequences of giving favorable trade terms to China this year but not to the Soviet Union," he said yesterday. "And I can't believe human rights are better in the U.S.S.R. than in China."

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VACATION — President Carter eats an ice-cream Friday during a walk through Plains, Ga., where he and his wife, Rosalynn, were winding up an 11-day Easter vacation. The Carters visited relatives and townspeople.

Group Sees Fair Vote

Officials Hail High Turnout Rhodesian Election Ends

By John F. Burns

HBURY, Rhodesia, April 22 — The Rhodesian election yesterday with a reported turnout of about 65 percent of the eligible voters, a figure government officials said was a demonstration of the loyalty among blacks of the national arrangements for black rule and a definitive end to the Patriotic Front guer-

illa warfare. The election was held in a country where the Patriotic Front had been fighting for years to overthrow the white-minority government.

Hours before the polling closed, the Election Directorate announced a turnout of 65 percent. All 5,000 of the voters were only a tiny minority of the total population.

The election was to fill the 100 seats in the parliament. Bishop Dorewa, the leader of the National Council, is expected to emerge with the largest number of votes.

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One of two captured terrorists is rushed across a beach by Israeli troops.



Israeli soldiers carry away the body of one of two Palestinian terrorists who were killed in an attack on Nahariya yesterday. Two were captured after raid in which 4 civilians were killed.

PLO Terrorists Slay 4 in Raid In North Israel

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, April 22 (WP) — Northern Israel was put on full alert today after a squad of Palestinian terrorists landed at the coastal town of Nahariya, and blasted their way into an apartment building. Four persons were killed by the terrorists.

Among the victims were a young father and his 4-year-old daughter, who were taken hostage and then shot to death as security forces closed in on the guerrillas on the beach where they had landed their rubber boat. Another daughter, 2, was killed in the apartment, and an Israeli policeman died in a gun battle with the terrorists.

Two of the four terrorists were killed, one as he tried to shoot his way into another apartment and another while trying to make his escape. Two terrorists were wounded, along with four Israeli civilians.

Officials said that on the way back to their boat, the terrorists were confronted by an army patrol, and that the hostages were shot immediately. One terrorist was killed in the ensuing gun battle and two were wounded.

PLO Claims Responsibility

It was the bloodiest terrorist raid inside Israel since Palestinian guerrillas stepped up their cross-border attacks following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the attack. Reports from Beirut said that the PLO ordered a maximum alert in anticipation of a retaliatory strike.

The Israeli government announced tonight that warships shelled a terrorist base of the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine, near Nakir el-Bared, north of Tripoli, in Lebanon. The government said that it struck the Popular Front, led by George Habash, because it is "predominant of the organizations of the rejectionist front [and] is already responsible for dozens of cases of the murder of civilians."

[New York Times correspondent Marvin Humes, quoting PLO officials, reported that three civilians were killed and one wounded in the attack.]

Earlier, the Israeli Cabinet reacted with outrage, calling the terrorists "barbaric murderers" and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan called the attack "sheer assassination, sheer murder." Speaking to an international meeting of publishers, Mr. Dayan said, "I cannot imagine any representative of Israel sitting down with these people. . . . After such an incident, they proudly announce they are responsible."

Because of the attack, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Army

Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan postponed a trip to Cairo, scheduled for today, in which they were to have discussed with their Egyptian counterparts the technical aspects of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

As Mr. Weizman and Gen. Eitan flew to Nahariya, Prime Minister Menachem Begin telephoned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to explain the postponement, and the two leaders agreed that it would not delay Wednesday's scheduled ceremonial exchange of the treaty ratification documents at a U.S.-manned listening post in the Sinai buffer zone.

Mr. Begin's office said that Mr. Sadat "accepted with complete understanding the decision . . . and expressed his sympathies for the losses caused to Israel by the terrorism in Nahariya."

Mr. Weizman and Gen. Eitan are expected to make the Cairo trip after the May 2 Independence Day observances in Israel.

Israeli Army officials said that the four terrorists set out from Tyre, the coastal PLO stronghold in southern Lebanon, in a rubber dinghy powered by an outboard motor and landed in Nahariya, a resort town of 30,000 about seven miles south of the Lebanese border. Authorities said that the guerrillas were in a lobby, intercom in an apartment building, but that the tenant became suspicious of their broken English and called the police. When the police arrived, a gun battle erupted and a 24-year-old police sergeant was killed.

The terrorists then stormed another apartment and took Danny Haran, 28, and his 4-year-old daughter Annette hostage after killing a second daughter, Yael, 2.

[United Press International reported from Tel Aviv that police sources said that Mr. Haran's wife, Sandra, may have accidentally smothered her 2-year-old daughter by covering her mouth to keep her from giving away their hiding place by crying.]

Israel Plans New Settlements

TEL AVIV, April 22 (AP) — Israel's Cabinet voted today to establish two new settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The settlements, to be called Elon Moreh and Shiloah, were the first new West Bank outposts announced since the March 26 signing of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty providing for Palestinian autonomy in the disputed region. A Cabinet communiqué said that Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin presented a statement of appeal, but that his objections were overridden.

Some of the troops shot up the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Electricity Supply Assured

Uganda Liberators Take Town of Jinja

JINJA, Uganda, April 22 (UPI) — Tanzanian troops today captured Jinja, assuring the nation's electrical supply.

About 2,000 Tanzanian soldiers made the 40-mile trip from Kampala to Jinja. The Owens Falls dam on the Nile River at Jinja provides Uganda with most of its electricity, and it was feared that Marshal Amin's troops would try to destroy it before it was captured by the Tanzanians.

Residents said "Welcome, welcome" and "Thank you, now we are free," and threw flowers at the Tanzanians who marched down the streets behind three Soviet-made tanks.

Despite speculation that Marshal Amin might have been hiding in Jinja and planning a last stand with a few soldiers, there was no sign of the deposed president. The government in Kampala said last week that Marshal Amin was probably in Libya.

Jinja appeared nearly empty of soldiers, but those who remained were dealt with harshly. Witnesses

reported that the Tanzanians stopped a Ugandan in civilian clothes who was carrying a knapsack that contained a Ugandan Army uniform. He was led away, and his body was found in the street a short time later.

As the Tanzanians entered the town, many of them armed with Soviet rifles, they stopped at every intersection and fired down the empty streets. When they met no resistance, they quickly entered the city in two columns.

One column swung north to capture the barracks of Marshal Amin's "Qadhafi battalion," which he named in honor of Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, one of his staunchest supporters. The other column took control of the center (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Malaise Grows Among Soldiers

Morocco Caught in Seemingly Futile War in Sahara

By James M. Markham

EL AAIJUN, Western Sahara (NYT) — Three and a half years after King Hassan II's spectacular unearned march forced colonial Spain out of the Western Sahara, a growing Moroccan expeditionary force finds itself bogged down in a costly and seemingly unwinnable war against guerrillas who have even struck into southern Morocco.

The desert strife has badly weakened the Moroccan economy, sharpened social tensions and, among impatient officers here, raised the specter of a larger conflict with Algeria, which arms the Polisario Front fighting for the independence of the 109,000-square-mile former Spanish colony.

When the Spanish gave up control in November, 1975, Morocco

peacefully annexed 70,000 square miles and Mauritania the rest. The 40,000 or so Moroccan troops garrisoned in the Sahara have successfully established an 11-mile defense perimeter around this city, which the Polisario has not shelled since October, and secured the rich Bu Craa phosphate mines and the small communities of Saguia and Bojador, which are periodically hit by mortar or rocket fire.

The southern stretch of the former Spanish Sahara, annexed by Mauritania, has been virtually abandoned to the Polisario, which uses its long coast to mount kidnapping operations against Canary Islands fishing vessels that stray into its waters. A coup d'etat in Mauritania last July, following devastating Polisario attacks against its feeble economy, prompted a unilateral cease-fire by the guerrillas, who have turned their energies to the Moroccan desert.

Since the coup, 7,000 Moroccan troops based in Mauritania have had little to do. King Hassan, who boasted before the march that he would shortly tip the scales in favor of Morocco, has been able to visit his "recaptured" Saharan provinces for security reasons; he has survived two military rebellions and an attempt on his life. "I'm not sure his majesty has a very good idea of what's happening down here," said a Moroccan officer, reflecting what appears to be spreading malaise among soldiers who in most cases have been stationed in the Sahara for almost four years.

The appointment of a new, popular commander, Senior Col. Mohammed Abroq, has coincided with the adoption of a new tactic—using mobile units against the Polisario, whose roughly 7,000 Algerian-trained guerrillas roam the desert in Land Rovers armed with recoilless rifles, Soviet-made heavy mortars and 122-mm rockets. While the Moroccans have aban-

doned a policy of silence about the Sahara war and have joined the Polisario in issuing "terrorism" communiqués containing dubious claims of enemy dead, they do not seem to have wrenched the initiative from the irregulars.

Early in January, a Moroccan unit composed largely of Saharan troops reportedly deserted to the Polisario, taking along two U.S.-made, 105-mm howitzers. Some of the troops shot up the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Radiation Leak Delays U.S. Bid To Restart Plant

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., April 22 (UPI) — A small leak of radioactive coolant has forced Consumers Power Co. to delay indefinitely attempts to restore its Big Rock nuclear power plant to full operation, a company spokesman said today.

The plant, last at peak capacity on Feb. 2, was shut Friday after "we experienced a small radioactive leak in the containment building." Consumers officials said. The leak posed no threat to about 100 workers or to the surrounding area in northwestern Lower Michigan. Consumers spokesman Mike Kuschik said.

The leak was discovered while workers prepared to restart the reactor after the shutdown for refueling and maintenance, said Russell DeWitt, manager for nuclear production at the Jackson-based firm. A similar problem at Big Rock on April 11 prevented the utility from restarting the plant.

The boiling water reactor — a design different from that of the Three Mile Island reactor — was in a cold shutdown and there was no danger of any outside radiation leakage, Mr. DeWitt said.

Italy Labor Minister Charged With 'Sexual Blackmail'

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT) — Italian Labor Minister Vincenzo Scotti, a 45-year-old Christian Democrat, is being publicly accused of "sexual blackmail" by a former woman aide who until recently seemed on her way to becoming the first woman spokesman of a department in Italy's male-dominated bureaucracy.

Mr. Scotti, in turn, has lodged a complaint with a court accusing her of blackmail — of the common kind — for statements she made in a letter to him shortly before she left his department.

The former aide, Yasmine (Aprile de Puoti), a journalist with two university degrees and several books to her credit, is asserting that Mr. Scotti promised to name her to the ministerial-level spokesman's job, but reneged when she deflected his sexual advances.

"He wanted — let's say it — to go to bed with me," she declared in one published interview. "He kept calling me by phone continually, was making pressing advances, and showed up at my home unexpectedly. But I simply wasn't available."

Gossipy Rome and its scandal-loving press are delighting in the situation, which burst into the headlines just as the campaign for June's national elections was getting under way.

Miss de Puoti, an active feminist — something Mr. Scotti may not have been aware of when he brought her into his de-

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partment — is the secretary-general of the Association of European Feminists. And, as the country's newspapers over neglect to mention, she is "young, [in her 30s] blond and attractive."

The Italian public, eager for new details about the trade-unionist-turned-labor-minister and his dispute with his former aide, seems to have found a welcome diversion from the almost daily accounts of national political unrest, strikes, inflation and the relentless onslaught of terrorism.

The nation's feminist movement, however, is treating the matter with great seriousness. Italy's leading feminist newspaper, Quotidiano Donna, is giving its complete support to Miss de Puoti.

Although the exact nature of Miss de Puoti's job with the ministry has not been made clear, she is asserting that she was hired as an unpaid consultant without a

specific job description or title. She had an office at the ministry, went to work daily, stayed long hours, maintained liaison with the media and conferred with top officials and Mr. Scotti.

She claims that Mr. Scotti promised she would get the job as head of his press office when it became vacant, which came about earlier this year after she had been at the department for several months.

Ministry spokesmen say that Miss de Puoti was a volunteer who came into the department to offer her expertise as a journalist and publicist. They deny that she was ever promised the job as head of the press office.

In February, several Italian newspapers reported that she would become Italy's first woman spokesman for a government department. No one will say who originated the story, but Miss de Puoti points out

that neither Mr. Scotti nor his press office denies it.

Meanwhile, Miss de Puoti had become annoyed with Mr. Scotti's advances and complained about them to Premier Giulio Andreotti. She said that the government chief listened politely, but told her she was not in a position to "control the hormonal discomforts" of his Cabinet minister.

So far, Mr. Andreotti has not said anything publicly about Miss de Puoti's accusations.

As time passed without Mr. Scotti signing the necessary decree to appoint Miss de Puoti to the spokesman job, she pressed the matter in a letter to Mr. Scotti. His charges of "common blackmail" against her are based on a passage from the letter that he alleges threatened him with "unpleasant consequences" unless an amicable settlement were achieved.

The ministry is a sensitive government department in a period of frequent work stoppages and nationwide walkouts. Mr. Scotti, a former union member, is personally involved in settling some of the conflicts, often presiding over round-the-clock contract negotiations.

As busy as he and his department have been, the ministry's press office took the time to point out one minor discrepancy in Miss de Puoti's representation of the facts. Her real given name, it said, was Gelsomina — which in Italian sounds rather plain — and not the exotic "Yasmine" she goes by.

As War With Vietnam Continues

Fear of Widespread Famine Is Growing in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, April 22 (NYT) — Widespread famine in Cambodia is feared to be an imminent possibility by diplomats of nations that follow events in Indochina.

Accounts by refugees from the current fighting between the Vietnamese Army and Cambodian

troops loyal to the ousted regime of Pol Pot, though sketchy, lend support to the fears.

Officials of the two international organizations likely to be involved in any relief effort, the regional offices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program here, said that they knew of no contingency

plans at their headquarters and were making no plans at the regional level for an effort that would require long preparation.

The mounting concern of diplomats and other observers of Cambodian events is based on surmises and analyses that, in view of Cambodia's isolation, are not subject to first-hand verification. But

the conclusion that a crisis is at hand is difficult to escape.

The picture of Cambodia that emerges from intelligence surveillance, accounts of the rare visitors, official statements by the contesting sides and tales of refugees is dominated by reports of continuing warfare in all regions of the country.

The Vietnamese troops, whose presence is not acknowledged by Hanoi, have captured all major towns and the road network. They have fanned out from the roads to try to establish control over the countryside and its population, which was forced by the Pol Pot government to live in agricultural communities. The towns were largely empty when the Vietnamese swept across the country in January.

Troops loyal to Pol Pot retreated where they could without trying to stem the Vietnamese advance. They forced civilians to abandon their communities and fields and retreat with them. A number of sources have reported that the troops loyal to Pol Pot carried with them as much rice as they could and frequently destroyed the contents of warehouses and rice ready to be harvested.

The separation of people from their food has been matched on the side controlled by Vietnam through the government of President Heng Samrin, put in power by Hanoi's troops. To gain allegiance the new government has invited the people to abandon the communities into which they were forced in 1975 and to return to their villages.

As a result, recent visitors to Vietnamese-controlled regions who were encountered in Laos have reported, many of the people that they saw were on the move, some intending to go great distances. The country's population, which was 8 million in 1970, is believed to be greatly diminished. Insecurity is great, and many of the people on the move have clustered en route around the towns, where the Vietnamese Army provides a measure of safety against marauding bands loyal to Pol Pot.

Refugee Accounts

According to refugee accounts from several places, stores of food in the cities have been either taken away by Pol Pot forces or destroyed. Those temporarily clustered around the towns must forage in the area, harvesting rice left by those who took to the roads and untouched by the Pol Pot forces. Sometimes the foragers are protected by the Vietnamese or by soldiers of the new government, according to refugees, but always the efforts are dangerous. Wherever soldiers of the old government can do so, it is reported, they are killing those suspected of having made common cause with Vietnam and Heng Samrin.

A major Vietnamese offensive is under way to destroy the Pol Pot forces before the approaching rainy season makes major military operations impossible. In view of the determination of those forces and the rugged, mountainous terrain of their major redoubt, experts here believe that Vietnam will be unable to restore security this year.

Cambodia, until war engulfed it in 1970, produced a steadily increasing surplus of rice. It became dependent on the United States after it was drawn into the Vietnam War, and from the end of that fighting until the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, according to refugees, the growing of rice became almost the sole occupation. Except for soldiers and officials, the people lived on a starvation diet of two meals a day, with thin rice gruel as the staple.

This year's harvest is assumed by most experts to have been sharply curtailed and certain to leave a considerable deficiency for the rest of the year. The outlook for the crop that should be planted this year is worse.

Rainy Season

Under normal conditions farmers would be repairing irrigation ditches and farm implements and making new ones. The beginning of the rainy season next month would have been the signal for preparing fields for planting, which normally takes place in June and July.

Everything that is known speaks against this sequence's taking place on a countrywide scale, particularly in view of the nearly constant attendance in the fields that a rice crop demands. It is hard to imagine that seed, fertilizer and pesticides are generally available, even if other conditions for planting are met.

Not only does no country nor any international organization appear to be thinking of the major rescue operation that is necessary if famine is to be averted, but also the political and physical problems that such an operation would have to confront are formidable.

The sole seaport, all airports and overland routes of access are in the hands of the new government. But because the government was created by the Vietnamese invasion it is recognized only by the Soviet Union and its allies. The rest of the world has no contact with the authorities in Phnom Penh.



Some of the thousands of Cambodian soldiers and civilians, loyal to the ousted Pol Pot regime, who poured into Thailand Saturday to escape advancing Vietnam forces that invaded Cambodia.

Pincer Attack by Hanoi Troops

50,000 Cambodians Flee to Thailand

KUD PAI, Thailand, April 22 (AP) — About 50,000 Cambodians, including about 8,000 soldiers loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot, fled to Thailand yesterday in the face of a pincer attack by heavily armed Vietnamese troops, Thai authorities said.

Reporters at this Thai frontier village where the Cambodians made their crossing said Thai authorities today allowed the refugees to begin a march along the frontier inside Thailand to a point where they were to return to Cambodia.

Some of Pol Pot's loyalists said that two Vietnamese columns, with a total of about 15 tanks, had moved against their hilltop outpost at Phnom Marhe, six miles from the Thai border, leaving them the frontier as their only escape route.

Long columns of Cambodians, some with carts pulled by oxen and others on horseback, poured across the frontier at this village, about 12 miles south of the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Hundreds of women and children were among them.

More Refugees Expected

Thai authorities at the border said additional thousands or possibly tens of thousands of Cambodians might try to enter Thailand in the face of the drive by the Vietnamese and soldiers of the new Phnom Penh regime. Thailand has been forcing most of the escapes, except for the wounded, to return to Cambodia.

The Pol Pot soldiers said they wanted to move south to join up with fellow fighters in rugged hills of Phnom Marhe. This would involve a trek of some 19 miles along the Thai side of the frontier.

The Vietnamese offensive, already several weeks old, appears to be pushing the Pol Pot troops and the civilians with them toward southwestern Cambodia, a mountainous region where some Indochina analysts predict the insurgents

Train Hijacked, Blown Up by Irish Guerrillas

BELFAST, April 22 (UPI) — Gunmen hijacked a freight train in daylight yesterday and blew it up under a bridge to sever the main road and rail links between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

The attack along the most closely guarded railroad was an apparent combined operation by members of the IRA and the Irish Liberation Army.

A guard on the train said that 20 armed men in combat uniform lay in wait for the northbound train at Kinsaraght bridge about a mile north of the Irish border and 40 miles south of Belfast.

Meanwhile, in New York, Gov. Hugh Carey called for U.S. action, possibly including economic sanctions, to force Britain's "political and physical withdrawal" from Northern Ireland.

Gov. Carey proposed a six-point plan to encourage the establishment of "an equitable political system" in Ulster. The United States, he said, should "lend moral support to the voices of moderation and compromise" in both the North and the Irish Republic.

Car-Factory Fire in Italy

CHIVASSO, Italy, April 22 (UPI) — A fire set by arsonists severely damaged part of the Lancia automobile factory here yesterday. An anonymous telephone caller said that the fire was set by a terrorist group calling itself the Territorial Communist Nuclei.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	17.63	Fair	MADRID	26.66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11.22	Cloudy	MIAMI	26.79	Cloudy
ANKARA	8.44	Cloudy	MILAN	15.59	Cloudy
ATHENS	12.55	Overcast	MONTREAL	12.25	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18.64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	8.41	Overcast
BERLIN	14.57	Cloudy	MUNICH	10.50	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10.50	Fair	NEW YORK	18.89	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11.52	Overcast	OSLO	16.61	Overcast
BUDAPEST	12.55	Cloudy	PARIS	14.43	Fair
CASABLANCA	14.57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11.52	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	17.45	Fair	ROME	11.54	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27.81	Overcast	SOBIA	11.52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9.44	Fair	STOCKHOLM	14.43	Fair
EDINBURGH	12.55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24.75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18.64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26.66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14.57	Cloudy	TOKYO	18.64	Cloudy
GENEVA	14.57	Fair	TUNIS	18.64	Cloudy
Helsinki	8.44	Fair	VIENNA	14.57	Fair
ISTANBUL	11.22	Cloudy	WARSAW	12.54	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	27.81	Fair	WASHINGTON	19.44	Cloudy
LISBON	18.64	Overcast	ZURICH	12.54	Cloudy
LONDON	12.54	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	22.22	Fair			

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Volcano Erupts On St. Vincent

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, April 22 (UPI) — Mount Soufriere erupted on and off for three hours early today, emitting a column of ash more than 7 miles high and shaking the earth. The ash moved west, over the sea, according to scientists in an observatory on the island's leeward side.

Their report said that while the blast was "not so violent as Tuesday's eruption, there appears to have been more material emitted." It said that the constant eruptions have destroyed an island in the middle of Soufriere's crater lake and have consumed most of the lake's water. The island was formed in a volcanic eruption in 1971, and had become a tourist attraction.

Since the first eruption on March 13, the trend has been for the crater to erupt for a day or two and then to go into a deceptive calm for two or three days. The government has evacuated 17,000 persons from the northern two-thirds of the island.

Mondale Leaves for U.S.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — Vice President Mondale left for the United States today, pleased with the outcome of his 12-day tour of the five Nordic nations and the Netherlands. "The whole thing went well — very successful," Mr. Mondale said.

Morocco Bugged Down in Sahara War

(Continued from Page 1)

zation that seeks to bolster democratic institutions around the world, will report to the Carter administration and Congress. Some members of the nine-man group said privately that they expected the report to increase pressures on the administration to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

Many observers said that it appeared that large numbers of blacks turned out eagerly to vote under conditions — a guerrilla war, widespread unfamiliarity with political processes, a 40-percent illiteracy rate — that could easily have destroyed the procedure.

"I don't think that anybody who's been here can doubt that a very large number of Africans wanted to be part of this process," said Allard Lowenstein, a former New York congressman and UN delegate who was a member of the Freedom House group.

Opponents of the constitutional accord alleged that voters had been intimidated, but this reporter encountered only one common complaint — from black workers who said that their employers had told them to take company trucks to vote — in interviews with dozens of voters in widely scattered towns.

In the tribal areas and on white farms, there was little question that white farmers and young blacks working as military "auxiliaries" in the tribal zones in many cases applied pressure on blacks under their authority to go to the polls.

Under martial law, the 100,000 men mobilized by the government to protect the voting also had the opportunity to encourage a high turnout, for example by providing government transportation. But those monitoring the elections encountered relatively few cases in which tribe members complained of being coerced.

Against this, the assessments of the polling will have to take account of the widespread attempts by the guerrillas to stop blacks in rural areas from voting. Fighters of the Patriotic Front alliance, which has called the constitutional accord a "sellout," were reported to have made at least a dozen attacks on voters, opening fire as blacks lined up outside polling stations. At least nine persons died in the assaults.

"This is not a war," a ranking officer complained. "But there are only two choices. Either the Algerians will cease their attacks against us or there will be war, all-out war, and we will smash their faces." In 1963, Morocco did punish Algeria in a brief conflict, but since then extensive purchases of Soviet weapons have given the Algerians an edge on paper. Among other shortcomings, the Moroccans have no credible air cover.

Hassan has been rapidly expanding his armed forces, which some experts believe number 115,000, compared with almost 79,000 Algerian troops. The king, declaring last month that the Sahara situation had reached "the threshold of becoming intolerable," formed a National Defense Council that includes Socialist and Communist leaders who share the widespread conviction that the Sahara is rightfully Moroccan.

The war is costly. Military expenditures consume almost 40 percent of the national budget, and the king has committed \$260 million for an air-defense system and \$380 million for Mirage fighters from France that his air force would need in a confrontation with Algeria.

Grudging Respect

A mixture of grudging respect for the foe and frustration with the way the war is going appear to prevail among Moroccan officers, who are for the most part Berbers from the north. In manpower the Moroccan army is widely regarded as one of the best in the Middle East; a reinforced division fought extremely well against Israel on the Golan Heights in the October, 1973, war.

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U.S. Officials Say China's Offer On Monitoring Posts Is Rejected

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The United States is not interested in an offer from China to help monitor Soviet missile tests, U.S. officials have said.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said on Friday that there were two problems with the Chinese offer. First, they said, the Chinese insisted on staffing the monitoring station with no U.S. employees present. Secondly, the Carter administration wants to assure the appearance of an even-handed policy toward China and the Soviet Union.

They said that any joint U.S.-Chinese surveillance station would add to Russia's concern about an anti-Soviet alliance.

The U.S. officials said that the offer of a monitoring station to replace those lost during the revolution in Iran was made by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) during a meeting with visiting U.S. senators.

Russians Try to Sell SALT To Visiting U.S. Lawmaker

(Continued from Page 1)

People's Republic of China than they are in the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, in what could be the first sign of easing of the campaign against the Soviet authorities have been waging against 23 well-known authors who challenged the system of censorship last winter, the poet Andrei Voznesensky has been granted permission to go to Washington this week for a poetry reading.

Mr. Voznesensky, who was given a state prize for his poetry last November, has been on the authorities' blacklist since late January for contributing three short poems to a collection of censored works called Metropolis.

The 23 writers, led by Vasily Aksyonov, presented the collection to the official Writers Union last Jan. 18 and demanded it be published in full. The authorities refused and have since withdrawn or stopped publication of all their works. Mr. Voznesensky's friends say that, until last week, clerks at the Lenin Library in Moscow had orders to refuse to give out his collections of poetry and Mr. Aksyonov's books to readers. Mr. Voznesensky is perhaps the most popular living Russian poet, and previous editions of his verse have had printings of hundreds of thousands.

Metropolis was published in facsimile in the United States by Ardis Publishers of Ann Arbor, Mich., earlier this month, and accounts of it have been broadcast in Russian by the Voice of America.

Mr. Voznesensky is to go to the United States for a long-standing invitation to appear at a reading at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington on April 28. He is a personal friend of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., whose name carries considerable weight in official Soviet circles. It was apparently after Mr. Voznesensky's visit.

Car-Factory Fire in Italy

CHIVASSO, Italy, April 22 (UPI) — A fire set by arsonists severely damaged part of the Lancia automobile factory here yesterday. An anonymous telephone caller said that the fire was set by a terrorist group calling itself the Territorial Communist Nuclei.

Caretaker Cabinet Named in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 22 (AP) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq announced yesterday that a 15-member caretaker Cabinet, composed mostly of generals, technocrats and retired officials, will hold office until the national elections set for Nov. 17. The Cabinet includes four army generals and one general each from the air force and navy.

The new body replaces a 22-member civilian Cabinet, several of whose ministers plan to run in the elections.

Olav V Sets U.K. Visit

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, April 22 (Reuters) — King Olav V of Norway will visit here from Aug. 2 to 7 to attend the millennium celebration of the island's parliament.

U.S. Mission to Kampala

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Relations between the United States and Uganda will begin to turn to normal tomorrow with the arrival of a U.S. diplomatic mission in Kampala.

A team is going Monday to Nairobi to Kampala to make first contacts with the new government. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said today. The mission will be headed by John Blane, who was deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi.

The U.S. Embassy was closed in 1973 when the United States called its diplomatic personnel from Uganda after Marshal Amin ordered Washington to withdraw the Marines guarding the embassy.

sky received a telegram from senator's sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, that the authorities charged their minds and agreed to let go.

Tanzanians Seize Jinja

(Continued from Page 1)

of the city, firing machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades into other buildings. The center of Jinja was secured three hours after Tanzanians entered the city.

The Tanzanians also announced that they had captured Amin supporters and took some prisoners.

Unlike Kampala, which was looted by Tanzanian soldiers after its capture, the Tanzanians appeared well-disciplined. There were scattered cases of looting by civilians, but much of town already had been plundered by Marshal Amin's forces.

Meanwhile, in Kampala, stands voted yesterday for the time in more than eight years. It elected local representatives to the government.

The newly elected parish were charged with rounding up weapons and goods looted from capital's stores, offices and homes. Along Kampala's streets, typewriters and chairs stolen from government offices began to appear.

Special British envoy Robin Posnett raised the British flag at the British High Commission, symbolizing the restoration of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The new government is believed that the United States and Britain will provide the bulk of the needed for Uganda's reconstruction, estimated in the billions of dollars.

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Predicts Job Expansion

Kennedy Says Solar Plan Could Save \$118 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — A shift to solar energy could create 2.9 million jobs and cut spending for conventional fuels by \$118.8 billion by 1990, according to a study released yesterday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

The study was prepared for the energy subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by Leonard Rodberg, director of the Community Energy Project of the Washington-based Public Resource Center.

Sen. Kennedy said that the findings did not necessarily coincide with the views of subcommittee members, but he said that Mr. Rodberg "fully documented that it is possible to move toward an energy-efficient economy, the United States can expect a substantial employment payoff."

Need Demonstrated

Sen. Kennedy, the energy subcommittee chairman, said that the study showed the need for conservation and development of renewable energy sources.

"Achieving the ambitious energy employment goals set forth in this paper will require a major federal commitment," Sen. Kennedy said. "Both regulatory and financial mechanisms must be tapped to give energy users incentives to move away from excessive reliance on nonrenewable forms of energy."

The findings are based on an assumption of a growing emphasis on energy conservation and solar energy.

Automatic Fund Transfers Held Illegal by U.S. Court

By William H. Jones and Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Automatic transfers of funds between savings and checking accounts at banks, savings and loan institutions and credit unions have been declared illegal by the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

In a decision certain to ignite lobbying for new legislation, the court ruled that federal regulators violated banking laws in approving such automatic transfers.

Although the court delayed the effectiveness of its order until Jan. 1, it invited Congress to remedy the chaos that might result by abolishing such transfers, the decision stated to end a new device that allows U.S. citizens have begun to use to conserve money in an inflationary era.

In effect, the automatic transfer provisions have permitted consumers to earn interest on money previously was idle in checking accounts.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board said that as of April 4, more than 26 billion dollars in savings accounts had been transferred.

Former Envoy to Head U.S. Mission in Taiwan Office

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — A retired Foreign Service officer and former U.S. ambassador to Singapore, has been named as the director of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan, a nonprofit corporation set up to assume some of the functions of the United States Embassy there.

Dr. Cross, who was born in Peking in 1922, was graduated from Princeton College and received his doctorate in Far Eastern Studies from the University of California at Berkeley. He has served as a general in Hong Kong in connection to assignments in Taipei, Manila, Cyprus, Alexandria, Egypt, and Danang, South Vietnam. He will return to Taipei in June.

When the U.S. government ended its relations with Taiwan, private organizations were established as the unofficial "instrument" to promote commercial and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan. The Cross appointment was announced here Friday by the board of trustees, a day after Mr. Cross retired from the Foreign Service.

Arrested U.S. Opera Singer Says Police Made Him Do 'Ave Maria'

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP) — An opera singer says that narcotics officers aimed a gun at him and told him to sing "Ave Maria" after he was arrested while waiting for a trolley.

"I was told if I had any trouble with the high notes, the gun would help me," Mario Rice said.

Mr. Rice, 39, has filed a complaint with the district attorney's office about the alleged incident on March 30. Police said that Mr. Rice was taken into custody in a drug investigation, but no charges have been filed.

Mr. Rice discussed the incident Friday at a news conference called by Alphonso Deal, a former police officer and the head of a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Rice, who is black, said that he was returning home from a lesson when two men approached him for money. He refused. One of the men asked him to light a marijuana cigarette. Mr. Rice said he refused again, he said.

Four plainclothesmen approached and searched the three men, Mr. Rice said. The police dismissed the two strangers, then found a bag filled with sheet music, he said. "I was told to sing 'Ave Maria' or get busted," he said.

Mr. Rice said that he sang two verses on the street before being taken to police headquarters, where he was stripped, searched and ordered to sing "Ave Maria" again. A strip-search is a normal procedure in suspected narcotics cases, police said.

After he dressed, he was taken to an interrogation room with about a dozen policemen and ordered to sing again, Mr. Rice said. "I must have sung 'Ave Maria' six or seven times," he said.



A DOG'S LIFE — Lucky snoozes contentedly in the living room of Edna Lynn of Duncan, Okla., but her lazy days at home are near an end and she will soon be sent back to pigpen.

Sales of \$4.2 Million

U.S. Auction Sets Records for 31 Artists

NEW YORK, April 22 (UPI) — A \$4.2-million world record auction of American art broke sales records for 31 artists, set a record for an American watercolor, and established the second highest price paid for an American painting.

Bidding on 240 lots at the Sotheby Parke Bernet galleries was frenzied as dealers and collectors vied for 19th and 20th century paintings and sculpture, considered to be high on the list of blue chip investments. A previously unrecorded still life by William Harnett fetched \$300,000, although the pre-auction estimate was only \$150,000. The previous record for a Harnett was \$78,120.

One of the surprises of the sale was \$65,000 paid for a painting, "The Bookworm," by the late illustrator, Norman Rockwell. It was bought by a New York bookdealer. The previous record for a Rockwell oil was \$50,000.

Another record was \$370,000 for Eastman Johnson's version of "Jet Drops Near Panama."

WINSTON H. HOMER, painted in 1880. The latter was a world auction record for an American watercolor and one of the highest prices paid for a watercolor anywhere. The previous record for an American watercolor was \$120,000 for another Homer at the same gallery in 1977.

Although most buyers preferred to be anonymous, the purchaser of a pair of Grant Wood oils, "Grandpa Eating Popcorn" and "Grandma Mending," painted in 1935, was identified as Hirsch & Adler, a New York dealer. Grandma went for \$52,000 and Grandpa for \$48,000.

A small painting of a red poppy by Georgia O'Keeffe, the 92-year-old dean of U.S. artists, brought a record \$82,500.

TEXAS COUPLE DIVORCED AFTER 5-YEAR COURT CASE

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 22 (UPI) — Cullen Davis and his wife, Priscilla, have been granted a divorce and ordered to divide nearly \$7 million worth of community property by the third judge to undertake the five-year divorce case.

Mr. Davis said that he would not appeal the settlement, but Mrs. Davis and her attorneys said that they would decide later. A mistrial was declared in January in the murder-for-hire case of Mr. Davis, who was accused of trying to arrange the murder of Joe Edison, one of the judges in the divorce case.

2 Cases of Plague Found in Arizona

TUBA CITY, Ariz., April 22 (AP) — A Navajo mother and child reportedly have been hospitalized with bubonic plague, and officials said that they probably caught it skimming rabbits.

Dr. Greg Martone of the Indian Medical Center in Gallup, N.M., said Friday that health officials were "90-percent sure" that the victims caught the disease while skimming fleas-infested rabbits. Dr. Martone said that they appeared to be recovering.

Officials were checking rabbit and prairie dog populations for plague-infected fleas, Dr. Martone said, and the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta was helping coordinate measures to prevent the disease from spreading. The mother and child could not pass on the disease, officials said.

Thousands in Central U.S. Evacuate As Floods Threaten Lives, Property

NEW ORLEANS, April 22 (AP) — Thousands fled their homes yesterday as the Pearl River bore down on the small city of Columbia, Miss., and floodwaters threatened property and lives in Texas, North Dakota and Minnesota.

The high water claimed four lives in Texas — three persons who were swept to their deaths in a car by a flash flood in San Antonio and a Houston boy who disappeared in the waters of a bayou as he reached for a floating football.

President Carter declared Missouri a disaster area yesterday because of the rain, flooding and tornadoes that began late last month. The action will permit the use of federal funds for relief and recovery efforts in parts of the state.

Mississippi was designated a disaster area two weeks ago. Civil Defense officials there estimated statewide damage statewide at nearly \$700 million.

About 3,500 to 4,000 persons abandoned their homes in the northern sections of Columbia, which has a population of 8,000. Cleanup operations at Jackson, Miss., where 17,000 persons were forced from their homes, continued yesterday. Jackson Mayor Dale Danks charged that the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had given inadequate flood predictions.

"INTERNATIONAL TEACHING JOBS" appears each Saturday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (addresses in today's Classified Section) or International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92209 Neuilly, France. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

Plea Bargaining Restricted

Tougher N.Y. Laws Increase Jail Terms

By Selwyn Raab

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — Prison sentences rose sharply for the first group of persons convicted of felonies in New York State under new laws that restrict plea bargaining and that require mandatory terms, according to a state report.

But the laws appear to be increasing court backlogs because defendants, who are faced with harsher sentences even if they plead guilty, are increasingly demanding jury trials.

Some prosecutors also said that long delays brought about by increased requests for jury trials could lead to more acquittals. A long delay between arrest and trial often helps the defendant, they said, because of difficulties in locating witnesses and lapses in memory.

These are the key findings of an initial assessment of the laws by the State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The tough anti-crime measures, aimed primarily at those convicted of violent crimes, were approved by the legislature last July and went into effect on Sept. 1.

Law enforcement officials use state prison terms to gauge the severity of sentences imposed by judges. A state prison term runs from a minimum of one year for the lowest felony count or a maximum of life for murder. Convicted defendants who are not sent to state prison can get terms of less than one year in a local jail or can avoid imprisonment by being placed on probation.

The report also said that, of 21,611 arrests for violent felony offenses in the state, only 867, or 4 percent, involved youths under 16 — a group that had been singled out in the laws for more stringent treatment because of growing public concern over crimes by teenagers.

The report found that, in the first six months of the anti-crime measures, 66 percent of those convicted of serious felonies were sentenced to state prisons. In comparison, for all of 1978, about 47 percent of persons convicted of similar felonies got terms in state prisons.

In New York City, state Supreme Court justices who preside over felony cases apparently imposed longer sentences than judges elsewhere in the state.

Court officials in the city said the latest statistics show a trend toward harsher sentences and help to refute criticism that the city's judges, compared with those in the rest of the state, were lenient. They estimated that the average sentence for an adult convicted in city courts of a violent crime such as rape or robbery was now 10 years.

The analysis by the Division of Criminal Justice Services covered all persons arrested for crimes now classified as violent or armed felonies between the ages of 13 and 15 who, since September, can be tried publicly in criminal courts as adults.

Dung Flung In Oklahoma Sets Record

BEAVER, Okla., April 22 (UPI) — Leland Searcy of Fort Morgan, Okla., sailed a dried "meadow muffin" 182 feet, 3 inches yesterday to win the 1979 World Championship Cowchip Throwing Contest and set a new world record in the annual event.

For his effort, which exceeded the old mark by more than 3 feet, Mr. Searcy was presented a bronze-based trophy topped with a genuine gold-sprayed cowchip.

The softspoken new world champion dung flinger said simply he was glad the trophy was staying near the Panhandle town, where the manure toss originated.

Contestants from 15 states and five countries were entered in the meet. Many of them qualified by competing in state or regional throws.

Mayor Edward Koch decided not to use all of the extra money to add workers to the city payroll, the official said. Some of it will be used to offset projected deficits in future years, which are expected to grow to more than \$300 million by 1983.

Although the city projects a surplus of \$19 million for fiscal 1980, which begins on July 1, as recently as January it had projected a deficit of \$433 million for next year. Most of the difference was made up through increased state and federal aid.

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — New York City officials are planning to propose a \$13-billion budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget, reflecting continued growth in revenues, would allow the city to retain 4,000 workers whose salaries are paid with federal funds, while about 2,000 others, and still show a small surplus at the end of the year.

The result would be that the city would force on June 30 of next year would be roughly the same size as it will be on June 30 of this year.

A senior financial official said that the city's budget picture had brightened because economic conditions had improved and because previous estimates, designed to meet the requirements of state and federal financial experts, had proved overly conservative.

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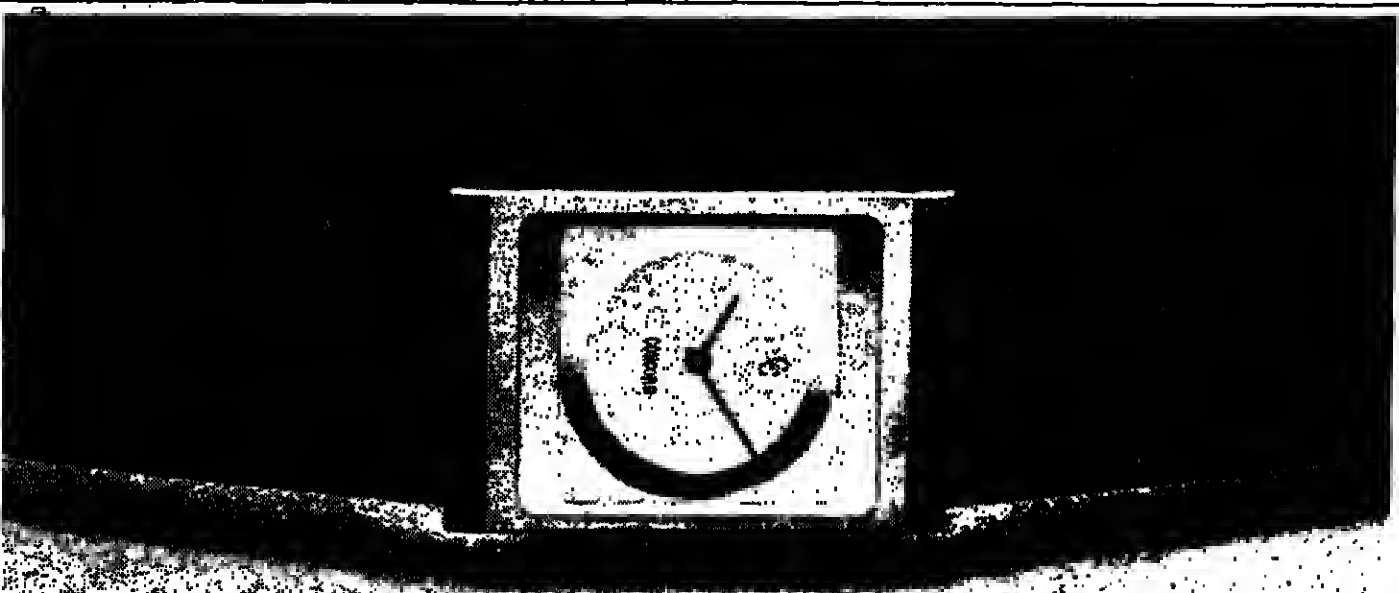
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Little Is Known of His Personal Life

Committed to PLO, Arafat Blends Charm, Mystery

By Don A. Schanche

BEIRUT, April 22 — His tongue-twisting name is not a household term, even among his most devoted followers, few of whom have ever heard it or would recognize it if they did.

Abd el Rahman Abd el Rauf Arafat el Qudwa el Hussein is a traditional collection of Arabic surnames, including that of his textile merchant father, Abd el Rauf, and his paternal ancestors in the large and once-powerful Hussein family of Jerusalem.

But the short man in military fatigues, a pistol strapped to his right hip and a kaffiyeh, or head-dress, draped like a folded napkin across his balding head, is familiar everywhere.

He is Yasser Arafat, code-named Abu Ammar (the builder), the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the chief of al-Fatah, the largest and best-armed of the militant commando groups within the PLO.

To most Israelis and to many in Europe and the United States, the name and the face, with the gray beard framing thick lips and the bulging eyes, are symbolic of terrorism and bloodshed.

A Statesman

But to his followers in Fatah, which Mr. Arafat helped to found 21 years ago, and the vast majority of Palestinians in the PLO, he is a charismatic statesman, the undisputed leader of a nation called Palestine that he has vowed to establish even if it takes decades and costs many thousands more Israeli and Arab lives.

Despite his almost constant presence in the news and his performances throughout the Arab world, Eastern Europe and even at the United Nations — which he addressed in 1974 with a holster on his hip that a UN guard said contained a gun — Mr. Arafat remains a man of mystery, so secluded for safety that few outside his small circle know anything personal about him.

The belief among Palestinians and others who observe PLO activities is that Mr. Arafat's personal life is unknown to the world, a notion that has been reinforced by a recent book, "The Secret Life of Yasser Arafat," by a Palestinian journalist, which says that he devotes every waking hour, from slightly before noon to dawn, to PLO business.

Never married and over seen with women except at official functions, Mr. Arafat is said to have made the Palestinian movement his bride.

No Time for Family

Except for occasional visits with his brother, Dr. Fathi Arafat, who heads the Palestine Red Crescent Society (an equivalent of the Red Cross), the PLO chairman rarely sees his immediate family. There is no time for such things, a colleague said.

No one appears to be certain who his family members are or where they live. A biographer reported a few years ago that the Palestinian leader was born in Jerusalem in 1929, one of 10 children, and that his Muslim father had two wives. But a brief biographical sketch released by the PLO in 1969 said that he was born in 1930 and had three brothers and two sisters.

He is said to have fought, along with his father and brothers, as a teen-age mujahideen guerrilla near the family home in the Gaza Strip during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. According to a longtime friend of the Hussein clan — Mr. Arafat's family is one of four major branches — he was born into a family tradition of struggle for Palestinian independence.

Patriarch of Clan

The patriarch of the clan was Haj Amin el Hussein, once the grand mufti of Jerusalem, who attempted to start revolts against the British mandate in Palestine beginning after World War I and fought against the British until Israel was established in the partition of Palestine after World War II.

The grand mufti was said to be a master of disguise and escape, sometimes moving in his recognized role as a religious leader, sometimes disguised as a French officer based in Syria, a Moslem or a European civilian.

Perhaps because the grand mufti was a hunted and controversial figure, Mr. Arafat dropped the use of the Hussein name early in his career. According to the family friend, he apparently feared that it would compromise him in his efforts to form Fatah and later consolidate the PLO as an umbrella organization. Instead, he asked his friends to call him Yasser Arafat. Why he chose the name Yasser never has been explained.

Mr. Arafat's personal tastes remain something of a mystery. Although he is a practicing Moslem, he rarely appears in mosques for prayer, probably for security reasons, but he reportedly adheres firmly to other Islamic practices. He does not drink alcohol, nor does he smoke or appear to care about any of the frills of life. Associates say that he usually eats on the run and absentmindedly.

To visit Mr. Arafat at any of his many office hideouts here is to join a mysterious game of cat and mouse. Only a few trusted members of his entourage know where he is at any time, and his schedule is deliberately so erratic that an appointment is likely to be arranged suddenly and at a bizarre hour.

When this correspondent sought him out last week, the game began with an urgent telephone summons just after midnight to appear immediately at the PLO's permanent headquarters.

An impatient escort was waiting at the darkened entrance, flanked by two young Palestinians with rifles. The visitor was led out of his taxi and into a nondescript gray car. After a rapid series of turns, some of which appeared to double back on themselves, the car stopped in a neighborhood in western Beirut.

Watched closely by armed guards, he was led into the foyer of what looked like a lower middle-class apartment building and taken upstairs. The elevator opened into a bare hall, and it was impossible to determine what floor it was. Behind an ordinary wooden door was a bustling suite of offices, well furnished and obviously permanent.

Mr. Arafat's small office, off a conference room, was simple but cluttered with what appeared to be

personal mementos, the kind a man puts on a desk that he plans to use for a long time.

Like many revolutionary leaders whose survival depends upon political craft and personal persuasion, Mr. Arafat projects charm and guilelessness, graciously seating his guest and solicitously inquiring whether he would prefer coffee or tea.

Then, as if free to spend all the dark hours of the morning chatting, he relaxes in his chair and begins to talk. Sometimes waiting for a question, sometimes lecturing, he goes on for 90 minutes, shifting frequently from English to Arabic, often in mid-sentence.

At the end of the talk, Mr. Arafat rises and shows the visitor some of the mementos on his desk, like a corporate executive displaying the pen set he received at the last company picnic.

Smiling, he sees the visitor to the door, lingering a moment for small talk about how many hours he will go on working — through dawn, he says — as if there is no great hurry and he has nothing on his mind but hospitality.

Only later does the visitor realize that, despite the hospitality, the charm, the gracious manner, Mr. Arafat has revealed almost nothing about himself other than an enthusiasm for the objects on his desk.

© Los Angeles Times

Lebanese Militias Reverse Decision to End UN Siege

By Marvinne Howe

BEIRUT, April 22 (NYT) — The Christian militias yesterday reversed an agreement to lift the blockade against the headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in apparent anger over Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report on southern Lebanon.

The militia leader, Maj. Saad Haddad, had agreed to end at noon yesterday the siege of the UN headquarters at the border town of Naqurah, but he lifted it for only two hours so that supply trucks could go through.

Maj. Haddad, who last week proclaimed the southern border area as independent Free Lebanon, apparently was encouraged by the support he received from rightist Christian leaders here as well as from Israel.

Mr. Haddad's proclamation of independence on Wednesday,

which was backed by a heavy bombardment of the UN headquarters, was strongly condemned by the Lebanese government, the United States, France, Britain and Arab states.

Washington put strong pressure on Israel to urge restraint on its Lebanese Christian allies, according to informed sources, and as a result, Maj. Haddad's men did halt their artillery fire on Thursday afternoon.

But the militias maintained their siege of Naqurah in what seemed to be an attempt to force the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) to move its headquarters out of Maj. Haddad's "state." Only the road south to the Israeli border was left open, and even there passage was "restricted," according to UN sources.

Finally, the militias agreed yesterday to open the main road north to Beirut in exchange for Unifil's agreement to "correct" its report on last Wednesday's incidents at Naqurah, according to the sources. The Unifil command was said to have accepted the militia's version that the militiaman who was killed in the exchange of fire was not trying to place explosives at the UN heliport, as originally reported, but was "laying a telephone cable."

Nevertheless, Maj. Haddad went back on his decision to open the Naqurah road after Mr. Waldheim presented his report Friday night to the Security Council, blaming the militias, Israel and Palestinian guerrillas for the increased tension in the south and for blocking the implementation of Unifil's mission.

Waldheim's Statement

Mr. Waldheim also emphasized the importance of the deployment of a Lebanese Army battalion to the Unifil area, which had been fought by Maj. Haddad and his men. The UN secretary-general said that Unifil's objectives were to achieve further deployment and control in its area of operation and to establish a security zone around the Naqurah headquarters.

This was a direct challenge to Maj. Haddad's claim that the six-mile-wide strip along the Israeli border was his enclave. Unifil's mandate was to control the evacuation of Israeli forces, which invaded southern Lebanon in March, 1978, and help restore the authority of the Lebanese state throughout the south. Israel pulled its troops out last June but turned the border area over to Maj. Haddad, not to the United Nations.

The U.S. ambassador, John G. Dean, who has been called to Washington for consultations, gave strong support yesterday to the Lebanese government and its attempts to restore its sovereignty in the south. Mr. Dean reiterated U.S. backing for Lebanon's "territorial integrity" and denounced the attacks on Unifil, in what amounted to a disavowal of Maj. Haddad's secession. But Maj. Haddad received strong support from key Lebanese rightist Christian leaders.

Liberia Shuts College Following Food Riots

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 22 (AP) — President William Tolbert ordered the University of Liberia closed yesterday and said it created subversion that contributed to last week's food riots that left 29 persons dead, more than 400 injured and caused millions of dollars in damage.

Officials said that the president told the university trustees in a letter that certain professors and instructors had made their classrooms a "breeding ground of revolutionary ideas alien to our democratic form of government." Riots started April 14 after the Agriculture Ministry proposed raising the cost of rice from the equivalent of \$22 a bag to \$30.

Typhoon in Philippines

MANILA, April 22 (AP) — A typhoon designated Cecil that struck several islands in the central Philippines last Sunday left 21 persons dead, 69 injured and 24 missing, the National Disaster Control Center said today.

John R. Reitemeyer

BARKHAMSTED, Conn., April 22 (UPI) — John R. Reitemeyer, 81, former president, publisher and chairman of the Hartford Courant, died yesterday at his home after a long illness.

Marion Roberts, Pianist, Music Director, Dies

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22 (UPI) — Pianist Marion Roberts Borders, 74, known in the entertainment world as Marion Roberts, died at her home last week.

She was musical director for Mae West and played with her in the production "Member of the West" for transfer of power affairs, said that the withdrawals were made against deposits of only \$1.37 million.

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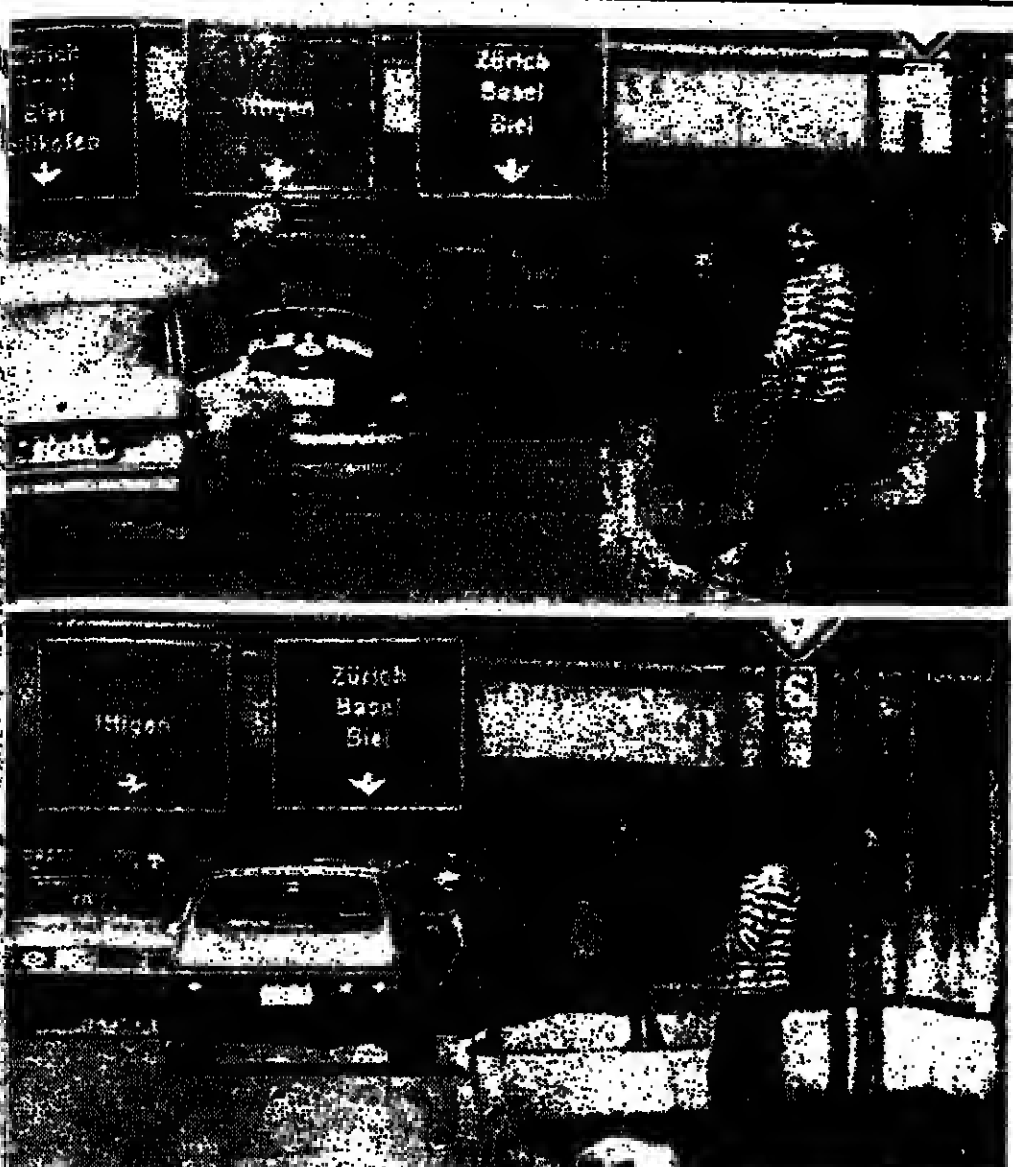
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BETTER LUCK — Hitchhiking nuns in Bern have no trouble getting a ride, to youth's chagrin.

OECD Chief to Be Reappointed

Van Lennep Gets Turkish Rescue Task

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 22 (NYT) — The United States and other Western nations have privately agreed to appoint Emile van Lennep to head the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for a period of 2 1/2 years.

His will enable him to take charge of the plan to rescue Turkey from bankruptcy and the threat of political chaos, according to diplomatic sources.

Officially, Mr. van Lennep, a former senior Dutch civil servant, will be named secretary-general of the OECD for a third five-year term in his present mandate expires September, since the organization's charter does not permit a reappointment. But diplomatic sources said that Mr. van Lennep agreed to serve only half of his term, retiring in March, 1982. The arrangement will be announced later this summer.

Mr. van Lennep is an important factor in the decision to reappoint Mr. van Lennep. Diplomats here said, is to entrust him with responsibility for the agency rescue operation to end off an economic crisis in Turkey that could seriously destabilize an important member of NATO's flank.

Delays Feared

Change of secretary-general might lead to delays and other difficulties in implementing the rescue effort. There is also no obvious candidate for the post. The decision to provide up to \$1 billion in emergency help to Turkey, currently struggling under the debt of about \$17 billion in foreign debts and a \$2 billion annual government deficit, was made by President Carter and the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany at their summit meeting in Guadalupe in January.

The report reflected growing Western concern over the strategic implications of Turkey's deepening crisis, which has been intensified by the uprisings in neighboring Iran which are a predominantly Moslem country.

Medium Term Program

Shortly after the Guadalupe meeting, the Western powers asked van Lennep to take charge of a plan to channel assistance to government of Premier Bulent Yildirim, provided it accepts a far-reaching, three-part economic reform program, jointly drawn up by the International Monetary Fund, OECD and the World Bank.

These reforms comprise a medium-term stabilization program in-

tended to reduce inflation and make Turkish exports more competitive, to enable the World Bank to open up and modernize Turkey's economy and to trim huge debts the government owes to foreign banks and other financial institutions.

So far the United States and other Western governments have experienced considerable difficulty in persuading the prickly Turkish government to swallow its pride and give the commitments to reform they want.

The potential donor countries are also bickering among themselves

over how much each should contribute to the rescue operation.

Nevertheless, Turkey's decision to introduce a split exchange rate on April 10 was widely seen as a concession to the IMF's demand for a substantial devaluation of the Turkish lira, which the government had previously resisted.

Diplomats here now hope for further progress toward an agreement before Premier Ecevit addresses the Council of Europe in Strasbourg May 10 and said the prospective donor countries may formally launch their rescue effort under Mr. van Lennep's direction later this month.

Sadat Dissolves Parliament, Schedules June 7 Election

By Earlean Tatro

CAIRO, April 22 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat dissolved the parliament yesterday and ordered new elections as part of his avowed desire to expand Egypt's controlled democracy in the new era of peace with Israel.

The elections, in which Mr. Sadat's party is virtually certain to maintain its lopsided majority, also will give him further opportunity to demonstrate his domestic support despite the economic and political sanctions imposed on Egypt by Arab states that opposed the treaty.

Mr. Sadat's decree follows the mandate given him in Thursday's referendum, in which 99.9 percent of the voters approved his proposal for governmental changes that include new elections, greater press freedom and a declaration of individual rights. In the referendum, the treaty with Israel was approved by 99.99 percent of the voters, according to results released by the government.

Scheduled for June 7, the multiparty elections will be Egypt's first since the 1952 revolution. The National Assembly that was dissolved yesterday included three political parties. Mr. Sadat held 87 percent of the seats, but none of the three has formally stood for election. Their members, elected in 1976, emerged from various platforms within the old one-party system.

Other Changes

Other changes resulting from the referendum permit the formation of new political parties and abolish the requirement that no new party can form unless it has at least 20

representatives in the National Assembly.

However, existing laws ban the formation of political parties by Communists, religious groups and people who held government office before 1952.

The newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday that 30 seats will be set aside for women, who currently hold six of the 360 seats. The change is designed to increase representation of women, who are about 17 percent of Egypt's almost 11 million registered voters.

Egypt's existing three parties are expected to continue. Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party had 312 representatives, the Socialist Labor Party had about 20 and the leftist National Unionist Progressive Party had two. The remaining 26 parliamentarians were independents.

It remains to be seen whether any new parties will be formed, but a political insider predicted that some small liberal parties might emerge under the leadership of some of the independents.

The tiny leftist party had called for a "no" to the peace treaty and the new elections in last week's referendum, but it has lost much of its voice since last summer, when Mr. Sadat initiated a crackdown on dissent that he said was necessary for the preservation of "social peace and national unity."

The leftists have been prohibited from holding public rallies, and their weekly newspaper has been shut. But some of their leaders say they expect the restrictions to ease slightly during the upcoming elections.

From June 2, Braniff's Big Orange 747's will fly from Frankfurt, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels non-stop to Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth. Gateways to Everywhere USA.

Following the successful launch of the daily non-stop 747 from London to Dallas-Fort Worth, Braniff will be introducing on June 2nd a total of 19 new services from Europe to Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth, gateways to the whole of the USA.

There will be three departures daily from Europe and Britain (two on Tuesdays); and all transatlantic flights are in Big Orange 747s, except two

Brussels-Boston flights which use DC-8-62 Intercontinental jets. Gateways to Everywhere USA. Using the Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth gateways, Braniff can fly you from Europe to virtually every major business or holiday destination in the USA, Mexico, or South America. Reservations. You can make reservations now for the present London-Texas service and for

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Peking's Ploy

At this important moment, while the United States and the Soviet Union teeter on the brink of a new strategic arms treaty, the Chinese have gone public with a bizarre proposal to help the United States verify a SALT agreement. The Chinese no doubt knew their proposal was unacceptable, which makes you wonder why they floated it. What they proposed was to let the United States supply the technology and training with which they themselves could monitor certain Soviet missile activities and then report the findings back to Washington. Nothing smacking of a U.S. facility would have been allowed on Chinese soil. The Chinese would be running the whole show.

Presumably the Chinese understand well that the U.S. loss of important missile-monitoring installations in Iran has set the administration on a frantic hunt for other ways to verify a treaty adequately and to convince the Senate that they have succeeded. One can even guess that, despite the U.S. government's profession of no interest at the moment, some Americans will look at the map, and at the political geography too, and wonder why it would not make sense to see just what the Chinese have in mind. But given the intense rivalry between Moscow and Peking and given Soviet apprehensions — only partly co-opted — about possible Sino-U.S. military cooperation, it would be a terrible idea. To embark on such cooperation now, and in the super-sensitive strategic area, could put the whole SALT process at risk.

Moreover, the Chinese, by monitoring SALT, would have hand on a critical channel

of Soviet-U.S. relations: an impossible position for either great power to put itself in. Would the Chinese pass on all information monitored? Would the Americans rely on it? Would the Russians be tempted to dismiss reports of violations as Chinese provocations? There are dozen of scenarios, all of them unproven. However superficially plausible the idea of Chinese monitoring may be, it is suspect at the core.

But this is not to dismiss for all time the idea of eventual Chinese participation in international nuclear controls. Determined to build up their own nuclear arsenal, the Chinese have rejected as a great-power conspiracy all past efforts to draw them into the discipline that the other nations have come to accept, at least in principle, as essential to their and the world's security. If the Chinese were indeed ready to change their mind, that would be a healthy development.

The place for them to start, however, is not by trying to insinuate themselves into the middle of the Soviet-U.S. strategic balance. The proper starting point would be to, say, accept the ban most other nations have accepted on atmospheric nuclear testing. Then the Chinese could accept the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Then they might enter into negotiations with other nuclear powers to better stabilize the strategic relationship between them. In the context of controls affecting China's own nuclear establishment, participation in monitoring would be welcome and even essential. Otherwise, its proposal seems just a clumsy joke.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Next Recession

The question for economic policy, in the past week, was whether to raise interest rates again. For the first time in memory, it was the administration's economists who wanted to take them up, and the Federal Reserve Board that wanted to leave them where they are. Usually it's the other way around, with the Fed hot to fight inflation with tight money and the White House anxious about the effect on jobs. This peculiar incident illuminates the very limited range of choices available to the people making policy, and the bleak prospect they face.

It was, in a sense, a collision between the political economists and the technical economists. The political economists in and around the White House argued, accurately, that federal policy has to respond to the current acceleration of inflation. If government just sits there with its hands in its pockets, people will assume that it is willing to tolerate faster inflation — and they will then try to protect themselves in ways that make the inflation run faster than ever. The government has a duty to react, they said, and the only thing that it can do quickly is to raise interest rates another notch.

But the technicians, strongest at the Fed, replied, also accurately, that there is a lag between any economic decision and its impact. To raise rates now would tighten the

brakes on the economy around the end of the year, when the United States will probably already be sliding into a recession.

The issue has now been settled, at least temporarily and tentatively. Rates will stay where they are. The reason is the vast increase in oil prices that is now taking place around the world. U.S. policy had earlier assumed that, whatever happened here, expansion would continue in Europe and Japan. That would provide strong markets for U.S. exports, pulling this country smoothly and rapidly out of the dip — in time, to put it crudely, for the presidential election.

But the shock of the high oil prices makes it quite possible that all of the industrial nations will shortly tip into recession together. That happened after the oil price increases of 1973-74, and it was why the recession was usually severe. The recollection is making the administration ever more cautious about adding any additional restraint at the present delicate moment.

The debate over raising the interest rates is, in effect, a veiled debate over strategies to deal with the next recession. It has arrived at the somber conclusion that at present it's best to do nothing, on grounds that doing anything would probably make things worse.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

How Not to Sell the Olympics

Soon, we shall see the U.S. Olympic logo adorning everything from Levi Strauss jeans to Wham-o frisbees. Merchants have found a market bonanza while helping sponsor the 1980 Olympic team. The team needs money and to get it, the U.S. Olympic Committee has blurred the line between amateur and professional sports. It has overturned the late Avery Brundage's prohibition forbidding amateur athletes to endorse products.

The new commercialism is supposed to satisfy the old nationalism. U.S. performance slipped in the 1976 Olympics. To restore national honor in 1980, the committee set out to spend \$26 million for training its athletes, twice the 1976 outlay. The traditional slogan, "America doesn't send a team to the Olympics, Americans do," had to be abandoned;

the committee sought federal funds for the first time, collecting \$16 million from Congress, and has turned to soliciting corporate gifts for the remainder.

To encourage these, the committee continues to allow donors to use the U.S. Olympic emblem in product advertising. More important, for the first time, the committee permits athletes to endorse products without forfeiting their amateur status — so long as amateur sports associations get the proceeds.

That seems to us to go too far. If the Olympic Committee can relax the rules for its own benefit, how long before the athletes, egged on by agents and advertisers, demand their share? Let the committee sell its symbols, but not its athletes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

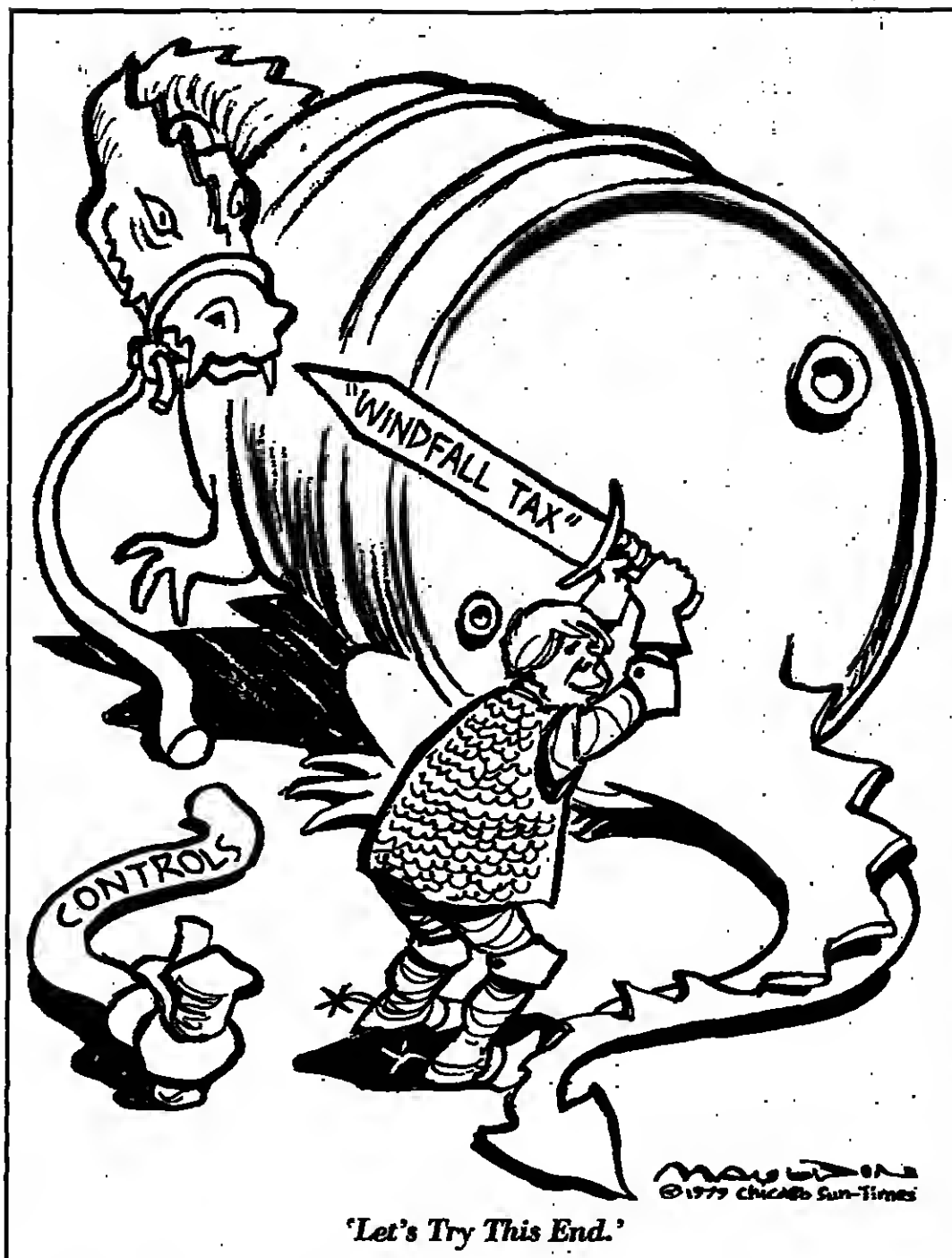
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 23, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The idea, apparently started in Paris, of the possibility of an arrangement being arrived at after the first engagement on land, supposing Russia is victorious, and upon the conditions of Japan retaining Korea while Russia retains Manchuria, is pure nonsense. Russia would never accept such a proposition. King Edward is the reported originator of such an idea. Surprisingly, the king has won golden opinions here for having calmed chauvinist and anti-Russian sentiment in England, and thus preventing dangerous international complications.

Fifty Years Ago
April 23, 1929

NEW YORK — The Democrats met for their annual Jefferson Day dinner here and outlined their party's position: They oppose bureaucracy, support a high protective tariff, and desire a modification of the law enforcing prohibition. As in the past, the Democrats will charge the Republicans with promising much and doing nothing in the last 50 years. One speaker, warning of the need to oppose the encroachments of bureaucracy, cited the Republican's Federal Department of Education as a prime offender. The party's unity was at a high point.



Decline of Reagan and Brown

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The most interesting development in this unusually early phase of the 1980 presidential election campaign is the decline of the Californians Ronald Reagan and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. It cannot be demonstrated as a fact and it hasn't even come to the fore in the polls, but politicians live or die on hunches and influential members of both parties are beginning to say in private that Reagan is too old and predictable and Brown too young and unpredictable to play decisive roles.

Ever since Reagan almost knocked off President Ford for the Republican nomination in 1976, he has been reading the polls and his newspaper clippings. They tell him that he's easily the front-runner and he has been trying to sustain this by writing a newspaper column and delivering professional political lectures. But even in the South, where he was strongest in 1976, his old Republican buddies are beginning to tell him a different story.

Erosion in South

Howell Raines of The New York Times has recently reported on the erosion of Reagan's support among Republican leaders in the South. The former Republican postmaster general, Winton Blount of Alabama, for example, is now the national campaign chairman for John Connally. Haley Barbour, a Reagan leader in 1976, is now Connally's Southern campaign coordinator. "I was for Reagan last time," he says, "but what's important now is timing. Not only is Reagan older, but the things he talked about then are not as timely."

In Mississippi, Thad Cochran, the first Republican ever to win a statewide election in Mississippi, has come out for Connally. In North Carolina, Sen. Jesse Helms, who held things together for Reagan in the last convention, has announced that, for the time being, he's neutral. And in Florida, Tommy Thomas, Reagan's campaign chairman in that key primary election state this year, is warning Reagan that he must jump into the race before it's too late.

Harry Dent, who is probably the most astute adviser on Republican strategy in the South, is remaining neutral in this surprisingly active GOP competition for delegates and support in the South.

To the Democratic Party, Brown's lead has declined for different and more subtle reasons. He was a fresh new personality in the 1976 primary elections and won most of his state's caucuses with Jimmy Carter at the end of that campaign. Since then, he has been re-elected governor by an impressive majority in the nation's most populated state.

Endless Dilemmas

Sensing the weariness and disenchantment of the voters with the endless dilemmas of both domestic and foreign affairs, he has avoided all these tangles by talking in prophetic terms about the coming age of balanced federal budgets and escape from the torments of the terrestrial world to the infinite possibilities offered in exploration and population of other planets of the universe.

It is an alluring vision of the future that Brown presents, based on his Jesuit religious experience — but lately he has begun to seem unrealistic and contradictory, if not a little bizarre. And his latest person-

al foray into Africa, which was supposed to humanize him, may have destroyed his image as a serious challenger to President Carter.

If these intuitions among politicians are true, the character of the presidential campaign will undoubtedly change.

In the Democratic Party, if Brown cannot defeat Carter in the primary elections as he did in 1976, it is unlikely that Sen. Edward Kennedy will challenge the president. Probably the only thing that would bring Kennedy into the race is the conviction that Brown, a member of his own generation, was about to capture the Democratic Party.

Confidence

In the Republican Party, the obvious winner of these developments is Connally, and he is the one who troubles the Carter people more than anybody else. Despite the handicap of having jumped parties, infusing the Democrats as a "traitor" and the Republicans as a presumptuous newcomer, Connally is still a formidable challenger — with just the flamboyant confidence Carter often seems to lack.

Reagan will, however, retain enough strength to challenge Connally for the loyalty of the Republican conservatives, and this is the hope of the GOP moderates — particularly Sen. Howard Baker and George Bush of Texas.

After 27 months in office, according to George Gallup, Carter has a lower rating in the popularity polls than any of his six predecessors at the same time. But there are a couple of important things about Carter which brought him to the

White House in the first place. He worked harder than anybody else, and maybe more important, he's lucky.

Brown and Reagan of California looked for a while as if they might knock him off in the primaries and in the general election, but they seem to be slipping now, and leaving Carter with the advantage of age over Connally and of maturity and life style over Brown.

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Thoroughly Modern Marvins

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — I am thoroughly married, so I followed the legal frays between Lee Marvin and Michelle Triola Marvin with the detachment of an anthropologist observing primitives. Never mind the deepest mystery of the matter, the question of what charm either person saw in the other. There is sufficient fascination in the public facts.

Ms. Marvin lived with Mr. Marvin for six years. She took his name, cooked, had two abortions, and, she insists, acquired a right to \$1.8 million of his income.

Neither he nor she is evidence for Edison's axiom that the chief function of the body is to carry the brain around, but she did think up a new wrinkle in the theory of property rights. She says she abandoned a singing career in order to sustain her relationship with Marvin, and she says the relationship

implied a "contract" to compensate her with half his earnings. She thought she found this implication in, among other places, his love letters.

Her argument was challenged by testimony that her singing talent was never more than negligible and that, regarding pleasure of the flesh, she neglected to forego all others.

The judge who endured such testimony may have been added by the experience. Although he rejected the idea that a "contract" existed, he has ordered Marvin to pay \$104,000 to subsidize her "rehabilitation." Marvin may feel \$1.7 million worth of relief, but he cannot like the implication that Ms. Marvin's experience living with him was comparable to suffering a disabling accident — an accident that was his fault.

My hero, Peter De Vries, the novelist, has written satirically about a church that makes divorce a sacrament in order to serve the spiritual needs of modern man. In religion, these days, it sometimes is hard to distinguish the satirical from the real, and the same is becoming true in law.

Ms. Marvin is to be indemnified, but for what? Leave aside the fact that she entered the relationship with Marvin willingly, and the fact that concubines, like wives, can choose to have careers. But notice Ms. Marvin's aggressive nonsense: She insists upon property rights of the sort that come into existence as corollaries of responsibilities that she never legally entered into through matrimony.

Yet the judge found a way to make the law give her some satisfaction. Although she never incurred legal responsibilities, she somehow acquired a legal right to subsidized "rehabilitation," which is, in essence, alimony of \$1,000 a week for two years.

Ms. Marvin did not get most of the money she sought, but she did make her point: She successfully

asserted what resembles a wife's right.

The day before the state of California ordered Marvin to finance her "re-education" in "employable" skills, the state of New York held that Peter Frampton, a rock musician, does not owe half his income to his former girl friend. The girl friend neglected to shed her husband before entering into a living arrangement — and an alleged contract — with Frampton. Therefore, she committed adultery, a crime in New York. Said the judge:

"This contract, as alleged, is clearly opposed to sound morality and is based on the illicit association of parties. Thus it is void and unenforceable."

California is awash with advanced thinking and so cannot be expected to encumber its litigation with illiberal concepts like "sound morality." But California should entertain this thought:

The litigation that involved textual analysis of Mr. Marvin's love letters ("Hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby"), and speculation about the cash value of singing that Ms. Marvin chose not to do, is the sort of litigation society does not need.

Maximum Freedom

Thoroughly modern people think of freedom as the silence of the law. Ms. Marvin accepted a relationship of maximum freedom with Mr. Marvin. In doing so, she, like her disgraced socialite, settled judgment, codified in law, about behavior that is socially important and morally sound. They had a right to behave as they did. But surely she should have forfeited the right to suddenly demand, when it suited her convenience, that the law speak up loudly for her "rights."

Unfortunately, the spirit of both Marvins — insistence on rights avoidance of the legal responsibilities that define right — is, increasingly, the spirit of the age.

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Euromarket

Yields on Dollar Bonds Move Up;
DM Sector Groping for New Level

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 22 (AP-DJ) — The yields of dollar-denominated Eurobonds appear to be moving up toward 10 percent from the 9.5- to 9.8 percent yield basis prevailing only a few weeks ago.

Even though the secondary market recently has been giving the appearance of blissful tranquility, underwriters indicate that investors again seem unwilling to purchase new issues with yields of much less than 10 percent. Evidence in the after-market performance of some of the recent offerings supports this view. Issuances that were recently sold at yields less than 10 percent generally declined sharply in the after-market, indicating that underwriters were left with unsold bonds.

"People are still convinced that the short-term interest rates will move up, and so they are holding out for higher yields," a dealer said. "Among the issues offered last week was a \$50-million, 10-year dollar-denominated issue of Nova Scotia Power Corp. Priced at 9.94 percent bearing a coupon of 9.94 percent to yield 9.83 percent at maturity, the issue dropped in the after-market to 9.80-9.84 percent offered. Though the after-market performance could be rated as reasonably good because syndicate members normally pass on much of their 14-percent selling group concession to investors, the offering price of 9.84 percent brought the yield up to 9.99 percent.

A \$100-million, 10-year Swedish issue was also sold at 9.94 percent. The issue was sold at 9.94 percent to yield 9.87 percent, but the bonds were being made available at 9.94 percent to yield 9.95 percent.

Although 65 percent of the issue is being sold in Japan through a syndicate led by Nomura Securities and the remaining 35 percent through normal Eurobond channels by a syndicate led by S.G. Warburg, Japanese underwriters reportedly were making the bonds available in Europe so that the actual percentage distribution may be somewhat different.

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Swiss Bank Corp. offered a \$75-million, 10-year issue of I.T.T. Avionics at par bearing a coupon of 9.94 percent. The issue fell in the after-market trading to 9.74-9.84, or by more than the 14-percent selling group concession. Nevertheless, at 9.84 percent the yield came to 9.78 percent, or considerably less than the 9.95 percent available for the prime quality Swedish government issue.

A \$40-million, 15-year issue of I.T.T. Finance International was priced at 9.99 bearing a coupon of 10.04 percent to yield 10.64 percent. In the resale market, the issue was quoted at around 9.74-9.84.

Currently offered at par bearing a coupon of 10.04 percent is a \$40-million, eight-year issue of Avco Overseas Capital Corp., guaranteed by Avco Corp., the diversified U.S. manufacturing and services company. The issue provides a purchase price that potentially could reduce the average life to 6.6 years. Moody's has rated the issue BAA, or medium grade.

In addition, a syndicate led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. is offering \$75 million of 10-year notes for the European Investment Bank with a coupon of 9.94 percent while a Credit Suisse-First Boston syndicate is working on a \$75-million, 20-year issue of Hydro Quebec with a coupon of 10 percent. Both issues were said to be selling slowly.

Also on offer is a \$35-million, seven-year note of Olivetti International, Societe Generale de France took the entire issue, as it did for the recent Electricite de France offering, and is putting together a

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — Energy, glamour and gambling stocks took turns in leading the stock market last week, while corporations generally issued some eye-popping profits for the opening quarter of 1979. All of this, however, failed to show up in the Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 13.52 points to 856.98.

On Thursday, meanwhile, one of Wall Street's best-known research directors appeared before the Tokyo Society of Security Analysts to outline his strategy for investment in the United States. His focus was not on the Dow industrials for the next week or month but rather on perceptions of the future. It added up to a bullish view for stocks and bonds in the long run.

The basic message of Francis Kelly of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. was: The securities market is turning the corner toward "a period of long-term investment visibility." He envisaged, among other favorable developments, prospects for strengthening of the dollar and a rising level of equity investment by pension funds. In a statement that would warm the heart of any back-office brokerage partner, Mr. Kelly also cited "a possibly explosive rise in market volume some time in 1980."

"The sharp decline in domestic oil production and the obstacles to new world supply point to an imminent, dramatic reversal of United States growth policy away from consumption toward investment," Mr. Kelly said.

Highlights of his talk:

• The pharmaceutical industry is now experiencing, and should continue to experience, a plethora of major new chemical entities that will revitalize the market for pharmaceuticals.

• The anticipation of an early peak in cyclical activity in the United States, possibly in the current quarter, with interest rates peaking at about the same time and declining through the balance of 1979 and much of 1980.

• "From a current level of 11 1/2 percent for the prime rate, we would expect a 12-month decline to 8 percent," he said. "Treasury-bill yields should fall from 9 1/2 percent to 5 1/2 percent in this period and Triple-A corporate bonds from 9 1/2 to 8 percent."

• "If our conjecture of a longer-term turning point in government finances and inflation is correct, bond prices could enjoy a steady recovery through the 1980s."

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Protectionist Action by Congress Feared

EEC Says U.S. Jeopardizes New Trade Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT) — The European Common Market has warned the United States that a new international trade agreement may be jeopardized by protectionist implementation of Congress of a key concession made by U.S. trade negotiators in Geneva.

The warning was delivered verbally last week by two high Common Market officials to Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

On the surface, the issue is highly technical, but it has enormous importance as a guide to the way that the United States will enforce its trade laws if the multilateral pact is approved.

The concession made by special trade negotiator Robert Strauss and his Geneva-based deputy, Alonzo McDonald, was that the United States would require domestic companies to show "material" injury before getting countervailing duty relief against imports that are subsidized by foreign governments.

In legislative sessions now under way to write a bill implementing the Geneva accord, the Senate Finance Committee has deleted the word "material."

What that could mean in practice, if the word is left out of the legislation that Congress finally considers, is that domestic companies would be able to demand immediate protection against a vast range of imports if they can prove practically any damage at all to their business.

Fernand Spack, ambassador of the European Communities in Washington, and French Ambassador Francois Laboulaye, whose country chairs the policy-making

European Council of Ministers, told Mr. Christopher that the action by the Senate Finance Committee represented reneging on the accord.

They said that the Common Market's member countries — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland and Denmark — "attached great importance" to the Geneva commitment and required

"faithful and accurate" reflection of it in the U.S. enabling legislation, according to Common Market officials.

The potential consequences of the deletion were not specifically spelled out, but the Europeans warned of dangers that the accord could unravel. The Europeans have said that they will not finally approve the pact until they see what Congress does.

High joblessness in the major European countries accents the importance of the trade issues on the continent, as does the far greater contribution of exports to general economic activity in Europe than in the United States.

And a European Parliament, expected to be revitalized after direct elections in June, may well politicize the issues, as Congress does in the United States.

The Common Market protest came as U.S. free traders, representing mainly the interests of importers and retailers, joined in a campaign warning that not only Congress but also the Carter administration may be tilting toward protectionism.

They criticize the administration for making too many concessions to individual sectors of domestic industry to try to win support for the trade bill. Mr. Strauss has obtained special import treatment for producers of steel, textiles, footwear, color television, leather goods and fasteners, among others.

Gem Walkout Ends
In South-West Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 22 (Reuters) — Four thousand black miners have returned to work at one of the world's largest diamond mines here after a two-day strike over local grievances, a company spokesman said.

The spokesman said the strike at the Consolidated Diamond Mines in Oranjemund was called off Friday after the general manager agreed to investigate the grievances.

Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
ABK-Flo 32	651	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	284	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	27	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	45	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	39	9	9	9	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	28	12	12	12	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	507	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	171	15	15	15	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	716	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	1533	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	342	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	247	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	1280	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/8
ABK-Flo 32	849	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
ASAC-2	58	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	55	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	16	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	144	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	181	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	459	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	222	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	513	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	616	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	222	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	247	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	1311	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	665	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	342	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	156	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	2148	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8
ASAC-2	409	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/8

SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE POUR LES
TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS ET L'ÉLECTRONIQUE S.A.40,000,000 European Units of Account
8 1/4 per cent. Bonds due 1989Irrevocably and Unconditionally Guaranteed by
STET
SOCIETÀ FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA PER AZIONI

Kreditbank International Group

Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited

DG BANK

Deutsche Girozentrale

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Orion Bank Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Ames & Co.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	AP Bank
The Arab Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in Jordan)	Banche Halsey Stuart Shields	Banca Commerciale Italiana	
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco Ambrosiano	Banco di Roma
Banco di Santo Spirito	Banco di Sicilia	Bank of America International	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bunge
Bankers Trust International	Bank Europeenne de Tokyo	Bank Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	(Overseas) Limited
Banque Generale de Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque Ippa S.A.	Banque Louis-Dreyfus	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Belgique S.A.	Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Handels- und Bankverein	Citigroup International Group	Compagnie Financière de Banque	County Bank
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Crédit Général	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Crédito Italiano
Daiwa Europe N.V.	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank
Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.	Eurogest S.p.A.	Eurobank S.p.A.	First Chicago
Gefina International Ltd.	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)	Inter-Alpha Asia
Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	London & Continental Bankers	Manufacturers Hanover
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.	Privatebanken	N.M. Rothschild & Sons	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Sun Hing Kai International	UBAE - Arab Italian Bank	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Sumitomo Finance International	West Witter Reynolds International, Inc.	Wood Gundy	Yamaichi International (Europe)
Williams, Glyn & Co.			

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

ESSELTE
AKTIEBOLAG

(Incorporated in the Kingdom of Sweden with limited liability)

U.S. \$25,000,000

7 3/4 per cent. Convertible Subordinated Bonds 1989

ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT.

Interest payable annually on 15 May

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Hambros Bank Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland NV

Credit Suisse First Boston

Deutsche Bank

Morgan Stanley International

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation

Limited

Limited

(Overseas) Limited

Alhili Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

American Express Bank

A. E. Ames & Co.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Banche Halsey Stuart Shields

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca del Gottardo

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank of America International

Bank Julius Baer International

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bunge

Bank of Helsinki

Bank Leu International

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Bankers Trust International

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.

Banque Rothschild

Banque Scandinave en Suisse

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Bayerische Landesbank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bergan Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Chase Manhattan

Chemical Bank

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Citicorp International Group

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.

Copenhagen Handelsbank

County Bank

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Den norske Creditbank

Deutsche Girozentrale

Deutsche Skandinavische Bank A.G.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank

Euromobiliare S.p.A.

European Banking Company

First Chicago

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Göteborgs Bank

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

Hambro Pacific

R. Henriques Jr. Bank - Aktieselskab

Hill Samuel & Co.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Kidder, Peabody International

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lloyds Bank International

Manufacturers Hanover

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Mitsui Finance Europe

Samuel Montagu & Co.

Nesbitt, Thomson

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Nordfinanz Bank Zuerich

Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.

PKbanken

Postipankki

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown

Salomon Brothers International

Scandinavian Bank

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Société Générale

Sparbankernas Bank

Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Sundsvallsbanken

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Dean Witter Reynolds International

Wood Gundy

Girozentrale

Yamaichi International (Europe)

Yamaichi International (Europe)

April, 1979

(Continued on Page 9)

March, 1979

Union de Banques Arabes et
Société Anonyme

الحمد لله رب العالمين

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

reportedly was selling well. First Canadian is a subsidiary of the Bank of Montreal, which is the guarantor. The issue is expected to bear a coupon of 10 percent, but it no longer looks as if premium pricing is probable, market sources reported.

Earlier this month, a \$Can40-million, seven-year issue bearing 10 percent by the Royal Bank of Canada was priced at a premium of 100 1/2. Although the issue initially traded above par, it had settled back to 99 1/2-100 by Friday.

Also in the market is a \$Can24-million, 20-year issue of the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. The issue provides investors with the option of redeeming the bonds at par in 1989, 1994 or at final maturity in 1999. Some market participants argued, however, that the terms were not particularly attractive in relation to a recent Province of Quebec \$Can50-million, seven-year offering. These 10 1/2 percent notes were trading in the market at 98 1/2-99.

Credit conditions in West Germany have tightened considerably in recent months as the result of a large outflow of capital back into the dollar and other currencies and as a result of a deliberate tightening of monetary policy by the Bundesbank. This has left West German underwriters groping to find the right yield basis to pitch Eurobond offerings denominated in Deutsche marks, and there have been a few mishaps.

One inaccurately-priced offering was a 100-million DM, 10-year issue of Barclays Overseas Investment Co. The Barclays Bank-paranteed issue was offered at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent to yield 6.89 percent but fell three points in aftermarket trading to 96 bid. The issue broke for trading on the same day that the West German federal statistics office disclosed that

wholesale prices rose 2.1 percent in March, suggesting that inflation has begun to climb.

A 200-million DM, six-year note of Tokyo Electric Power bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent was said to be getting a poor reception although the syndicate manager, Westdeutsche Landesbank, has the option of sweetening the terms by dropping the offering price to a sizeable discount. In the when-issued market, the Tokyo Electric notes were quoted at 98-98 1/2.

Nevertheless, discount pricing may be difficult because Mitsubishi Chemical was able to market 70 million DM of five-year notes last week at par bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

Among other issues under way is a 100-million DM, 10-year offering of the Council of Europe Restatement Fund with an indicated coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The agency's notes were quoted in the when-issued market at 98 1/2-99 1/2, which is a relatively high coupon rate for a note of this maturity.

Movover, there was apparently little demand for a 150-million DM, 10-year Argentine government issue with a lofty 7 1/2 percent coupon. A preoffering quote for the bonds was 98-98 1/2.

In other markets, a 130-million French franc, seven-year issue of the St. Gobain Pont-Aux-Mousses carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent was reportedly meeting good demand.

Market participants reported, however, that Norges Kommunalbank's 10-year issue of 12 million kroner was meeting resistance because of its relatively low coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The notes

are guaranteed by the Norwegian government.

In Luxembourg, a syndicate led by Kredietbank Luxembourg was expected to launch shortly a 12-year issue for Copenhagen of 25 million Units of Account, carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. The Unit of Account provides fixed but adjustable exchange rates for the currencies participating in the European monetary system. At current exchange rates, the offering is equivalent to about \$41 million.

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Banque Internationale a Luxembourg is offering 500 million Luxembourg francs of 10-year paper for Philips International Finance at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent. The issue is guaranteed by NV Philips Gloeilampenfabriek, and proceeds will be used by the electrical equipment company for general purposes.

The Swiss National Bank gave the national underwriting syndicate operated by Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse the go-ahead last week to resume Swiss franc bond issues for foreign borrowers next month. A deterioration of market conditions had forced a halt in such activity last month. But the amount of such offerings will be held to 800 million francs for the May-June period with no single issue larger than 100 million francs.

Week Ended April 18 (U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	9.36 %
Industrial, long term	9.53 %
Industrial, medium term	9.69 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.14 %
French franc, long term	9.95 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.35 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ended April 20 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)	U.S. Dollar	Non-dollar
Total	519.00	263.80
U.S.	1,259.3	961.70
Euro		297.60

Consolidated Trading

Week Ended April 20, 1979

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	1,143.25	1,132.25	1,138.25	+0.25
S&P 500	142.25	141.25	141.75	+0.25
Nikkei	10,200.00	10,100.00	10,150.00	+0.00
Hong Kong	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
London	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Paris	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Amsterdam	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Brussels	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
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Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
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Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
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Paris	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Amsterdam	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Brussels	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00

Consolidated Trading

Week Ended April 20, 1979

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Paris	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Amsterdam	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Brussels	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
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Copenhagen	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
Oslo	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00

Consolidated Trading

Week Ended April 20, 1979

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	1,143.25	1,132.25	1,138.25	+0.25
S&P 500	142.25	141.25	141.75	+0.25
Nikkei	10,200.00	10,100.00	10,150.00	+0.00
Hong Kong	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
London	1,100.00	1,080.00	1,090.00	+0.00
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U.S. Gains 1st Victory

Russians Rout Czechoslovakia

By Samuel A. Abt

OW, April 22 (IHT) — The Soviet Union virtually assured its place in the World Hockey Championship last night by routing Czechoslovakia, 11-1. The Russians, who have a 1-0 lead in the tournament, will lead with three games to go.

The Soviet team, the only one in the pool to have won all three games, defeated the Czechs 11-1 in a game that was a rout from the start. The Russians, who have a 1-0 lead in the tournament, will lead with three games to go.

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Bob Collyard, and Eric Strobel (twice).

It was the Americans' highest-scoring game so far, but it was not nearly so awesome as the Soviet firepower.

Inept Play

Moving closer to another title, the Soviet team jumped to a 4-0 lead in the first period last night by taking advantage of Czechoslovakia's penalties and inept play.

In a humane gesture, the Czechs finally removed their first-string goalie, Jiri Kralik, for the veteran Marcel Sakac. If the move was designed to give the team inspiration, it backfired.

With barely a minute and half gone in the second period, the puck rebounded from the Russian zone far down the ice toward Sakac, with Viktor Zhitkov of the Soviet team in pursuit.

As the 14,000 fans in the Luzhni Sports Palace looked on in amazement, Sakac cleared the puck onto the stick of Zhitkov, who was not too startled to skate past the goalie and score.

With their defenses refusing to be moved away from the goal and their forwards flashing at will through the Czech zone, the Russians built their lead to 6-0 before the Czechs scored.

Thereafter, the Czechs seemed content to stand around and marvel at the ability of the Soviet team's skaters. There was no lack of ability to marvel at.

Erratic Night

In the first game last night, Canada dropped far behind in the competition for a medal — any medal — when its goalie, Jim Rutherford, had an erratic night.

He made several fine stops up close but allowed three goals on unscreened 30-foot shots. After the last such goal, by Bengt Lundholm, gave Sweden a 4-3 lead, the crowd began to whistle in disbelief and disapproval.

The loss left Canada with no points in the championship pool. It trails both Sweden and Czechoslovakia by three points.

To add to the Canadian humiliation, John Ziegler, the president of the National Hockey League, had to present the Challenge Cup to the Soviet team after its game. The Russians won the trophy by beating the NHL All-Stars in a three-game series in New York in February.



Soviet forward Helmut Baldner, chased by defenseman Viteslav Darris of Czechoslovakia, crashes into the Czech goal, but Marcel Sakac, the goalie, isn't distracted. Russians won the game, 11-1.

Montreal Beats Leafs In 2d Overtime, 4-3

TORONTO, April 22 (UPI) — Wings' Cam Connor, with two defenders draped over him, slid a backhand shot through goalie Mike Palmater's legs at 5:25 of the second overtime last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 4-3 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs in a National Hockey League playoff game.

The Canadiens took a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup quarterfinal series.

After Mark Napier gave Montreal a 1-0 lead at 2:48 of the first period, Toronto's Darryl Sittler wristed a power-play rebound under goalie Ken Dryden's glove. Later in the period, Lanny McDonald took a pass from Dave Burrows and streaked down his right wing, scoring for Toronto on a 45-foot slapshot.

The Canadiens regained the lead in the second period on goals by Larry Robinson and Jacques Lemaire. But Sittler's second goal, a backhand shot deflected off Guy Lapointe, a Montreal defender, tied the score at 17:40 of the third period and forced the overtime.

Brains 2, Penguins 1
At Pittsburgh, Rick Middleton's power-play goal at 5:03 of the third

period led Boston to a 2-1 decision over Pittsburgh and 3-0 lead in their series.

Middleton picked up a rebound and lifted a 10-foot wrist shot past the Pittsburgh goalie, Denis Herron. A Penguin defenseman, Tom Bladen, was in the penalty box with 10 seconds remaining on a hooking penalty.

Pittsburgh's Gary McAdam scored the first goal of the game at 3:10 of the first period. Boston's Peter McNab tied the score later in the period.

Islanders 4, Black Hawks 0

On Friday night, at Chicago, Billy Harris, Lorne Henning, Gary Gillies and Denis Potvin scored lead the New York Islanders to a 4-0 triumph over Chicago and a 3-0 lead in their series.

It was the Islanders' second straight shutout victory and the first in the playoffs for goalie Chico Resch. Chicago took its 15th straight loss in Stanley Cup play.

Harris scored a power-play goal with 1:52 left in the first period and Henning beat Chicago goalie Tony Esposito with 1:13 left in the second period when his single shot landed inches behind the goal line.

Gillies converted on a 2-on-1 break three minutes into the third period and Potvin scored the Islanders' final tally at 11:45.

Rangers 5, Flyers 1

At New York, Don Maloney scored twice within 26 seconds in the second period and Anders Hedberg added a shorthanded goal as the New York Rangers beat Philadelphia, 5-1, and took a 2-1 lead in their series.

With the Rangers trailing, 1-0, Maloney tipped in a shot at 2:15 of the second period. He scored again at 2:41, when he took a pass from Phil Esposito, skated around Tom Gorenc and backhanded a shot past goalie Wayne Stephenson.

Less than three minutes later, Hedberg took a pass from Ron Greschner and surprised Stephenson with a wrist shot from 30 feet.

Ron Dupuy scored for the Rangers at 14:17 of the third period when he snatched in a pass from linemate Pat Hickney. Don Murdoch scored the Rangers' final goal — into an empty net — at 19:48.

NHL Playoffs

Quarterfinals (Best of Seven)

N.Y. Islanders vs. Chicago (N.Y. Islanders lead series, 3-1)
April 16—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 17—N.Y. Islanders 1, Chicago 1 (OT)
April 18—N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 0
April 19—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 20—N.Y. Islanders 1, Chicago 0
April 21—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 22—N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 0
April 23—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 24—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 25—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 26—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 27—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 28—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 29—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 30—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)
April 31—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (OT)

Kings 11, Suns 91

At Kansas City, Otis Birdsong scored all 23 of his points in the first half to lead the Kansas City Kings to a 111-91 victory over the Phoenix Suns, tying their series at 1-1.

Kansas City took a 61-42 half-time lead on the way to its first playoff win in four years.

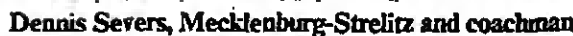
Birdsong scored 13 points in the first quarter as the Kings took a 35-21 lead. In the second quarter, Billy McKinney scored two baskets and assisted on three others as the Kings scored 14 straight points to take a 50-27 lead. The Suns went five minutes without scoring in that stretch and never recovered.

NBA Playoffs

Conference Semifinals (Best of Seven)

ATLANTA vs. WASHINGTON
April 15—Washington 108, Atlanta 99
April 16—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 17—Washington 108, Atlanta 99
April 18—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 19—Washington 108, Atlanta 99
April 20—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 21—Washington 108, Atlanta 99
April 22—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 23—Washington 108, Atlanta 99
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July

Coffeehouses Shelter Elegant Art of Spying



REAL ESTATE	REAL ESTATE		EMPLOYMENT	AUTOS TAX FREE
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10/11/44